DAILY CONSTITUTION.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 23.

THE Opelika Times claims that the building of substantial houses is fast making that town "the Atlanta of Alabama."

THE decoration of Confederate graves at Rome has been postponed to May 10, at Nashville to May 16, and at Memphis to May 28. These postponements are made necessary by the non-appearance of spring flowers on account of the lateness of the season.

WHEN you see a negro, says the St. Louis Times, in South Carolina and Mississippi with an old carpet-bag, a paper collar and brass spectacles, you may be sure he is going to the legislature. When you see him with a couple of Saratoga trunks, a gold watch and chain and eye glasses, he is just coming home.

TREASURER NEW is a brother-in-law of the administration—that is, he is a brother-in-law of the family physician of Senator Morton, who furnishes a good share of the brains for the Grant concern. The brother-in-law principle is capable of indefinite application, and is bound to win all the best offices, if Grant holds on long enough.

THE new receiver of Jay Cooke's Pacific road is the old president of the company, Mr. Geo. W. Cass, who is a nephew of Gen. Lewis Cass, and a man of ample fortune. He was careful not to invest any of his own money in the road that Sam Wilkerson delightfully described as running on the isothermal line, and although he is empowered to operate the road "according to his best discretion," no one will expect him to complete it under all the discouraging circumstances.

THE principal civilized nations were requested by the Khedive to name one member each of his new supreme court. Grant presented the name of Hon. Geo. H. Batcheller, of Saratoga, who may be a good lawyer, but no one knows the fact outside of his own county. Mr. Batcheller has accepted the place, and will leave for Cairo about the middle of next month. The term is for five years, with fine prospects of extension, and the salary is superb.

Dramatic Items.

Katie Putnam is playing around in New Jersey.

Cal Wagner is organizing another company.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers is playing through Nevada.

Joe Jefferson goes to Europe, for his health, in June.

Mlle Zoe and troupe are billed for Raleigh, N. C., May 10th.

Lotta has presented San Francisco a fine iron fountain, costing $15,000.

John Thompson, the great comedian, visits Savannah early in May.

Mrs. Oates has separated from her husband, Mr. Titus, and varies her opera bouffe appearance in San Francisco by singing frequently on Sunday in the churches of that city.

John Robinson's circus is on the road, greatly enlarged and improved.

TO-NIGHT the comedian, John E. Owens, will occupy DeVere's, supported by an excellent company. He makes his appearance in "Everybody's Friend" and "Solon Shingle." As the eccentric Major of Militia in the comedy Mr. Owens is too well known to require a word from us. His "Solon Shingle" is so universally known as to call for no newspaper commendation.

Society—Why the Boys Don't Get On.

A great many young men who come from the country to New York and get tolerable good salaries find themselves at the end of the year in debt, and they wonder why it is. The young gentleman is a book-keeper at a salary of $2,000. He pays $12 per week for board, which leaves him about $1,400, and he calculates to lay out something of that. But he don't, and this is why:

Board, per year	$624
Clothes	200
Total	$824

Then comes his little expenses as follows:

Blacking boots, 10 cents per day	$ 36 50
Morning and afternoon papers	39 00
Three drinks per day, 25 cents each	164 25
Four cigars per day at 10 cents each	146 00
Shaving twice per week, 15 cents each	15 60
Attending theater twice a week, season of six months	73 00
Four games of billiards per week	39 00
Street car fare, 10 cents each day	30 50
Total	$543 85

He gets into "society." Society demands a dress suit, which costs $125, and society demands that, when he attends a party or a dinner, he put on white neckties, and white kid gloves, $2.50 a pair. And society, inexorable mistress that she is, demands that he shall take Araminta to the opera once in a while, which means gloves, neckties, boquets, and carriage, which, with seats $4 each, means $30 for the night's amusement. And so Augustus discovers at the end of the year that his $2,000 are all gone, that he has overdrawn $500 to $1,000, and he commences peculation or speculation—the same thing so far as results go—and Augustus drinks to drown his trouble, and finally he lands in the tombs. This is what happens to a great many Augustuses. Society is what does it for them.

Parliament and Press.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, April 23.—Notice given by Sullivan of the intention to have all persons not members, excluded from the house, will be debated to-night. Mr. Bright will probably make a motion that reporters be allowed to remain. It is thought the government will consent to refer the subject to a special committee.

The Burning Steamer.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—A dispatch from Santa Barbara says the schooner sent to the assistance of the supposed burning steamer has returned, and reports that a man-of-war passed yesterday, firing guns for practice. No other information tending to confirm the rumor of the disaster.

Another Strike.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

WHEELING, April 23.—The nail feeders are on a strike. Nailers feed for themselves, working the mills on short time. Boilers like the nailers are doing the work of their helpers with less production.

Board of Underwriters.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—The national board of fire underwriters held a meeting yesterday. The board will continue to charge taxes to policy owners when found necessary.

Death of John Harper.

(By telegraph to the Constitution.)

NEW YORK, April 23.—John Harper, the senior partner of the firm of Harper Brothers, died this morning at the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

Paper Mills Burned.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

BENNINGTON, Vt., April 23.—The paper mills of Geo. Benton & Sons was burned last night. Loss, 75,000 dollars.

—A Fulton young man who was visiting abroad came home Saturday, and in the morning at breakfast remarked as he reached his plate over: "Father, a little of the mixture in the brown dish, if you please, and a small piece of the prepared meat." The old gentleman, who is a plain, matter-of-fact man, replied, as he loaded up the outstretched plate: "We like to have you come a visitin' here, John, but just remember that while you're eatin' here, if you want hash, say so; and if you want sausage, call for sausage."

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA GA., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24. 1875. Vol. VII---No 288

JAMES LICK'S ECCENTRICITIES

The History of His Deed of Trust—He Requests a Test of His Own Sanity—A High Old Measmerist—Mr. Lick and His Doctor.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

The incidents which go to make up the history of James Lick's great deed of philanthropy have, for the most part, yet to be written. It appears that for a year and a half prior to his signing the deed which he now seeks to revoke, he had been considering propositions for the disposition of his vast estate. He solicited the counsel of his friends very often, and made several wills. The last will canceled by him provided liberally for nearly all the institutions enumerated in the deed of trust, and others, whose claims upon his generosity are ignored in that document. Among these were the Catholic and Hebrew Orphan Asylums, to which he had bequeathed $25,000 each. This will was witnessed by Chief Justice Wallace, Gov. Booth, and D. J. Staples. After Mr. Lick had executed the trust deed, his chief concern seemed to be as to whether his will would hold good after his death. He feared very much that the question of his sanity would come up some day and impair the validity of the deed. He frequently asked his friends if they thought his relatives could have the document declared void by the courts, and in his distressing conjectures upon all possibility, alluded to the memorable Hawe's will case. Turning anxiously on his couch, he one day asked his visitor, "Do you think I'm sane? I would like to be satisfied on that point." The latter replied, "I do, Mr. Lick, but I am not expert." The feeble octogenarian thereupon declared his desire that an expert should pass upon the question of his mental condition. Accordingly his friend, Dr. Stillman, an old pioneer, was sent for, and Mr. Lick gave him a cheerful greeting. Next it was suggested that Dr. Shurtliff, for many years Superintendent of the Stockton Insane Asylum, should be summoned. Mr. Lick was pleased to see him, and the question of the latter's sanity was fully determined at that time.

The ruling passion of his nature, outside of cold business speculation, was the fervent spirit of patriotism that animated him. His eyes always kindled when his patriotic grandfather was the subject of conversation, and he always referred proudly to his grandsire as one who had fought bravely in the war of the Revolution. When the proposition to erect a monument to the memory of Francis Scott Key was under consideration, it was suggested to Lick that an appropriation of $50,000 would be ample. This sum, his friends urged, would cover the cost of the finest monument which could possibly be erected. Then the patriotic Crœsus, with a flush of anger in his face, petulantly exclaimed: "We owe our country to the patriotism inspired by that glorious anthem, 'The Star Spangled Banner,' I want to make this monument the best in the world—grand, sir, grand, sir. Put down $150,000 for that." The gentlemen interposed no further objections, but promptly inserted the figures designated.

All the various donations enumerated in the trust deed will not foot up an aggregate of over $1,700,000. The residue of the estate is to be equally divided between the Pioneer Society and the Academy of Sciences. This will allow each of these societies over $1,000,000. It was proposed to Mr. Lick that this would be more than these associations would have any use for, and that $300,000 to each would defray the cost of splendid buildings. This information only served to irritate the aged benefactor of his race, and he said, "No, I want them to be 'way up,' and I am going to have it so."

About the time the deed of trust was executed Mr. Lick suffered a stroke of paralysis on one side of his body. This only increased his irritability, and it became exceedingly difficult to manage him. Dr. Zeile conquered the obstreperous philanthropist. It seemed that Lick had fired a volley of abuse at the physician, whereupon the latter seized a heavy cane and threatened to raise a Key monument on his head. This seasonable treatment had the desired effect, and ever after the great provoker was a lamb in the hands of the resolute doctor.

Pay of Editors and Preachers in New York.

[St. Louis Globe N. Y. Letter.]

There is a mistaken idea abroad that the press centers of the metropolis are better paid than any profession except the lawyers. I have recently investigated the matter, and I find that there is more money in prayer than in the editorial quill and paste pot. Take, for instance, the managing editors of the leading dailies and compare their salaries with those of the "chief engineers" of our fashionable churches, and we will find religion pays much better than journalism. The salary of Mr. Jennings, of the Times, is only $5,500; that of Whitelaw Reed, of the Tribune, only 5,300; that of Stetson, of the World, but 3,000; that of Somerindyke, $20,000; that of Conway, of the Herald, but $3,000; that of Croley, of the Graphic, but $2,500. Then the "heavy writers" come in for salaries as follows: John R. Young, of the Herald, $80 per week; Chamberlain, of the Herald, $45 per week; Hurlburt, of the World, $45 per week; Dana, of the Sun, $60 per week; Lovein, of the Herald, $40; Selthamp, of the Herald, $35; Cole, of the Times, $40; Oliver Dyer, of the Sun, $40; Dr. Wallace, of the Herald, $35; John Hay, the Tribune, $40, and Mr. Hazzard, of the Tribune, $40. Now, let us turn to the church, and we will see that it is far ahead of the sanctum. The salaries of some of our leading divines (exclusive of a parsonage in many cases) are as follows:

Rev. Dr. Tyng, $6,000; Rev. Stephen J. Tyng, Jr., $6,000; Rev. Morgan Dix, $10,000; Dr. John Coston Smith, $5,000; Dr. Cook, $8,000; Dr. Bellows, $8,000; Rev. Mr. Hepworth, $8,500; Dr. John Hall, $10,000, in gold; Rev. Dr. Thompson and Hastings, $6,000 each; Drs. Northrup, Burchard, Hitchcock and Paxton, $5,000 each. Mr. Elder, of the Baptist church, receives the largest salary in that denomination, viz: $6,000. Drs. Armitage, Kendrick and Kinard, of the Baptist church, receive $5,000 each, and six others receive as low as $1,000 each. Drs. Chalmers, Ormeston and DeWitt, of the Reform Dutch church, receive $8,000 each. Drs. Rodgers and Thompson, of the same denomination, $6,000 each, and Drs. Mandeville and Hutton, $5,000 each. Dr. Chapin (Universalist) receives $8,000. Drs. Sweitzer and Pollman (Universalist) $3,000 each. Dr. Deems (Vanderbilt's parson) receives $5,000, and Rev. Chancy Giles (Swedenborgian) $3,500. Only one Methodist preacher receives $3,000; two are paid $3,000 each, and ten more $2,000. The entire salary list of the Episcopal church is $300,000, that of the Presbyterian about $250,000, the Methodist about $200,000, the Reformed Dutch church about $190,000 the Lutheran church about $50,000. The highest salary paid by the latter denomination is $6,000. These statistics are not as full as they might be made had I the time to make further investigation. They will show, however, that religion in this city pays better than any other profession, if I except law and perhaps civil engineering. Ministers generally grow rich, or at least acquire property, while the poor journalist, on $30 to $50 per week, usually dies and leaves poverty and a good name as the only legacy for his children.

Young Men's Christian Association.

(By telegraph to the Constitution.)

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 23.—The state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Alabama met here last night, H. L. McKee, of Selma, presiding. A larger delegation than at any previous meeting and much interest manifested. Gen. A. Hall and T. K. Cree, of Washington, D. C., are present, representing the executive committee of the United States and British American.

Suicide.

(By telegraph to the Constitution.)

NEW YORK, April 23.—Charles G. Lewis, a member of the suspended firm of Webster Lewis & Co., and whose brother-in-law is also a partner in the firm, shot himself

AN OLD MAN'S DEATH SENTENCE.

Remorse that Sealed the Lips of a White-Haired Uxoricide.

[From the St. Louis Dispatch.]

Upon the opening of the Criminal Court this morning, William Morgan, the old, white-headed man who was convicted at the last term of the court for having murdered his wife July 27, 1874, in front of the furniture store on Seventh street, was brought up from the county jail, and seated with several other prisoners to the left of the Judge's bench. His face wore the same pale, sorrowful look that it did during the progress of the trial, and his whole manner showed unmistakable evidence of the mental suffering.

At 10:30 Deputy Marshal Horan led the prisoner up to the bar of the court, where Judge Jones, addressing him, said: "William Morgan, have you anything to say why the Court should not now proceed to sentence you in accordance with the verdict of the jury?"

The prisoner hung his head, and began with his left hand to play with the silvery white locks which fell down his left temple.

The Judge repeated the question, but again the prisoner made no reply. He did not even seem to notice that he had been addressed.

Then the Judge asked Deputy Horan to call the prisoner's attention to the question just put to him. The Deputy approached Morgan, took him by the arm, and said: "The Judge is talking to you," but got no answer. The Deputy then said: "Do you hear me?" again no reply.

"Speak louder," said the Judge, "perhaps he can't hear well."

"Do you hear me?" cried out the Deputy, in a very loud voice.

The prisoner stood motionless, and made no sign whatever that he was conscious of what was going on, but continued playing with his curls.

"Bring him up closer," said the Judge to the Deputy.

The latter then caught hold of his arm a second time, and gently pulled him forward. The prisoner took a couple of steps forward and stopped, his fingers still playing with his curls, and his eyes cast on the floor.

Col. Normile spoke up and said that the prisoner evidently had nothing to say, whereupon the Judge continued: "Upon the indictment preferred by the Grand Jury, charging you with the wilful and deliberate murder of your wife, you were placed upon trial before a jury of your countrymen, selected by yourself, and the counsel you had engaged to assist in your defense. To the jury thus chosen and duly sworn well and truly to try the issue between yourself and the State, the facts in your case and the law applicable thereto were fully presented, and they, after due deliberation, have solemnly pronounced you guilty of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated murder.

"It would be a task as unpleasant as useless for me to state in detail the evidence of your guilt. Every circumstance of the terrible tragedy in which you bore so active a part, is doubtless so deeply impressed on the tablets of your memory, that death alone can wash away the remembrance thereof.

"The crime of which you have been convicted has been declared by the makers of our laws to merit death, and this sentence I must now pass upon you.

"In all kindness and sincerity I ask that for the few weeks that will elapse before the execution of this sentence you turn your thoughts and prayers to that all-wise God, who alone can reconcile justice with mercy and give you peace in this the day of your affliction.

"In pursuance of the verdict of the jury declaring you guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree, the sentence that I now pronounce against you is: That you be taken hence to the place whence you came, that thence, on Friday, the 28th day of May, 1875, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be carried to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may God have mercy on your soul."

During the reading of the sentence the old man remained motionless, and seemingly unconscious of what was being said and done, and looked as though he had been entirely deserted by every earthly being.

JOE JEFFERSON.

The Changes of Fortune.

It was in Nashville that Jefferson made his start in life, having been a "call boy" in a theater here in 1842, at which time the only theater in the city was under the management of Alexander McKenzie, who had married a sister of Jefferson's father. At that time McKenzie was also engaged in the stove and tinware line, and had in his employ a young German, who was want to eke out the modest income he derived from blacking stoves in the day time and taking tickets at the door of McKenzie's theater at night. To-day that German owns the largest confectionery establishment in Nashville, and is worth, perhaps, half a million. McKenzie became unfortunate in his business, lost his health, and when Joe Jefferson came back to Nashville four years ago, after many years absence, during which he had achieved fame and fortune, he found his generous-hearted uncle lying almost at death's door, and very much involved pecuniarily, whereupon he did the handsome thing by him by paying off a $3,000 mortgage, by which a little home the old man had in the suburbs of the city was cumbered. When he returned this time he found that the patron of his early days had shuffled off this mortal coil, his last days having been rendered peaceful and tranquil by the possession of the home the famous actor's generosity had saved him. Mr. Jefferson was accompanied to Nashville in his late visit by his wife, and the two made their home while there with Mr. McKenzie's widow, the latter's second wife.—*Inter Ocean.*

Don't Advertise.

Don't do it. Don't advertise your business; it's paying out money to accommodate other people; if they want to buy your goods, let them hunt you up.

Don't advertise, for it gets your name abroad, and you are apt to be flooded with circulars from business houses, and to be bored with "drummers" from the wholesale establishments, all of which also results in soliciting your order for new goods, and money to pay for them, which is very annoying to one of a dyspeptic temperament.

Don't advertise, for it brings people in from the country, country folks, you know, are of an enquiring turn of mind, and they will ask you many astonishing questions about prices; try your temper with showing them goods, and even vex you with the request to tie them up, which puts you to an additional trouble of buying more.

Don't advertise; it gives people abroad a knowledge of your town, and they come and settle in it; it will grow, and other business will be induced to come in and thus increase your competition.

In short, if you would have a quiet town, not too large, if you would not be harassed by multitudinous cares and perplexities of business; if you would avoid being bothered with paying for and losing time to read a great cumbersom newspaper, just remain quiet; don't let the people know five miles away where you are, what you are doing, and you will be severely let alone to enjoy the bliss of undisturbed repose.—*Gazette, Bothwell Ont., Can.*

The Welland Canal.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

PORT COLBORNE, April 23.—The Wel-

A BANDIT'S VENGEANCE.

Chavez, the Lieutenant of Vasquez, the California Bandit Chief, Begins to Execute His Threats of Vengeance.

(From the San Barnardino (Cal.) Guardian.)

Chavez has commenced to execute his threats. On Sunday, the 28th ult., at ten o'clock P. M., he and two of his band rode up to the station kept by Nicholas Littlefield, on the Panamint road, about 110 miles out from this town. Halting, they asked for corn for their horses; next for barley, twenty-five pounds of which was furnished them and fed to their horses. They then asked if they could be served with supper; were told yes. Still, they were slow about dismounting. On dismounting they entered the house, two of them calling for the drinks, Chavez drinking only water. They sat down, talking quietly; talked of buying a pair of boots; got a quart bottle of whisky; occasionally muttered in Spanish; one in broken English again asked for supper, while another went into the kitchen. Returning to the kitchen the trio talked in Spanish a moment, when they were interrupted by the appearance of an Indian (who works around the house) at the door. They invited him in, but he paid no attention. At this juncture Mr. Nichols came in from the kitchen, when the three Spaniards simultaneously sprang to their feet, and with cocked revolvers presented at the heads of Messrs. Nichols and Littlefield, ordered them to throw up their hands, speaking in Spanish and hissing out something about "Americanos." Both men were then tied. The robbers also attempted to tie the Indian, but other Indians riding up, they let him go, when all the Indians took to flight. The robbers then ransacked the money drawer and helped themselves to goods to the total amount of $100. The robbed "*la chevalier.*" No abuse; no violence; no rough overhaunting in search of plunder. While two of the bandits were searching for the cash the third stepped to the door and took two Spencer rifles and a shot gun from their saddles, placing them near the door in convenient position for handling. Mr. Nichols asking them not to hurt the woman; Chavez replied quietly, "No hurt woman; money all we want." They remained in the house about an hour. On departing one remained behind some minutes after Chavez and the other robber had left. On mounting he saluted Mr. Littlefield with "Adios! you catch me maybe." Joining his companions, the three started on a gallop on the Inyo road. They were met a few minutes ride from the scene of the robbery by several teamsters, whom they passed unmolested, but with guns pointed toward them.

They are well mounted and armed, each with a revolver, desides having two Spencer rifles and one shot gun in the party. They took a shot-gun and other arms from the station. Messrs. Littlefield and Nichols recognized the three as men who passed along the road toward Bernardino about seven weeks since They then paid their bills and got change for a $75 check. Teamsters whom they passed say positively that the leader of the band is Chavez. In the wilds of Inyo, splendidly mounted and armed to the teeth, their capture, unless through treachery seems hopeless. Here is an inviting opportunity for our active sheriff to distinguish himself.

Washing the Feet of the Apostles—An Imposing Religious Ceremony in Madrid.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times gives the following account of the emblematic ceremony of washing the Apostles' feet as recently performed by King Alfonso. "The religious service attended by the King, which is performed in the chapel, and to which the public are freely admitted, was over at noon, and I went up the Prince's Staircase on my way to the 'Hall of the Columns,' where the ceremony of the day was to come off. Everything about the Madrid Alcazar is grand, if not strictly beautiful; the commanding site, with the view of the dreary yet vast open country, and of the bleak Guadarama ridge, the court-yard, with its massive but clumsy colonnade, the chapel with its wealth of marbles and frescoed vault; finally the *Salon de las Columnas*, a spacious vestibule of magnificent loftiness, a stately entrance to the somewhat too gorgeous suite of state apartments—everything is on a large scale and admirably befitting a great imperial home. It was not without a terrible struggle that the persons favored with a pass and clad, the men in uniforms or in sober evening black, the ladies in the brilliant colors of their brand-new finery—the black mantilla alone being *de rigueur*—could force their way along the corridors and up to the portals, beset with an unwashed throng, among whom I detected a sprinkling of undeniable pickpockets. With a good deal of wear and tear, however, brave men and pushing women managed to get through, and by the time I entered a compact mass of silk and velvet, broad-cloth and gold lace, crowded the saloon, the spectators, more than eight hundred of whom were ladies, standing all round jammed up on benches, row upon row, leaving barely the most limited space open for the performers. Within this space the twelve paupers, or apostles, sat on a settee, each of them with their best foot and leg bare to the knee, and as well 'prepared' for the occasion as by dint of much soap and water could be contrived: the King in his grand uniform, with a towel tied around him, apron-wise, followed by Cardinal Moreno, Archbishop of Valladolid, in his scarlet robes and scull cap, and behind and all around them a great staff of grandees and marshals, an array of golden uniforms only distinguishable from the no less sumptuous liveries of the court menials by the stars, crosses, cordons and scarfs of their chivalrous orders. The Cardinal went first, and sprinkled a few drops of perfumed water over each of the bare feet in succession, the King came after, kneeling before each foot, rubbing it slightly with his towel, then stooping upon it as if he meant to kiss it. The ceremony did not take many minutes. The twelve men then got up, they were marshalled in great pomp round the hall, and seated in a row on one side of the table, with their faces to the spectators, in the order observed in Leonardo's grand picture of the Last Supper. In the centre of the table, on a high and lofty platform, stood the court. In the middle the Infanta Isabella, Countess of Girgenti, heiress presumptive to the throne upon whom, after long discussion the title of Princess of Asturias has been lately conferred, looking tall and majestic and even somewhat stern and haughty from her elevated station, and with the only grave countenance in that vast assemblage, she was simply attired in gray silk and wore an ample white mantilla. By her side, right and left, and behind her were ladies of honor, the Cabinet Ministers and a multitude of state and palace dignitaries. On the extreme right stood the diplomatic body, the heads and assistant members of all foreign legation—the English and, I believe, the Dutch alone excepted; the European representatives in their uniforms, the American republicans in plain evening costume."

Death of Col. Yerger.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Col. L. M. Yerger, formerly of Mississippi, but for several years past a resident of this city, died very suddenly last night. At one time his name was prominent before the public in connection with the killing of Col. Crane, at Jackson, Miss., for which he was tried by a military commission. Deceased was in apparently good health up to 1 o'clock yesterday, but for several years he has been residing in Baltimore. He was proprietor and editor of the Evening Journal.

Printers Strike in Washington.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Special to the Texas papers report continued disorders along the Rio Grande.

The printers of the Cannonic struck yesterday. Amateurs and old hands got the paper out. The strike includes

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 69 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 147 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 29 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 83 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—E. Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 89 Whitehall street, up stairs.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY — J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DEPOT HOUSE—JAMES DUCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

J. M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets.

HOTELS.

BREAD HOUSE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,
If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.
W. M. LEWIS, } Clerks.
W. G. GANT, }
june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june3—dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL*, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Pappos Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 275 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments.
july5—dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE.
FORSYTH, GEORGIA
By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.
RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$ 2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	50

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodations superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN,
Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel,
Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT,
sep18—dtf Late of Columbus, Ga.

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first-class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests.
nov21—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30—dtf

THE CANNON HOUSE RE-OPENED.

Thankful for five years patronage, I announce to the public that on Monday next, April 5th, I will re-open the Cannon House. I shall run it also as a pure, first-class house. There will be rooms, both furnished and unfurnished, for families. The best of accommodations given at reasonable rates.
apr5—d1m MRS. M. E. CANNON.

RICKS HOUSE.
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
This new and commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable.
nov22—dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

NORCROSS HOTEL.
SUPPER HOUSE.
BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day	$2 00
Board, per month	$25 to $30 00
Single meals	.75 cents

jan1—dtf

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESville, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house. J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. R. L. Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

BROWN'S HOTEL,
E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Opened January 1st, 1856.
BOARD.....$3 PER DAY.
E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.
The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the the very liberal patronage extended to the house for nearly twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully,
aug30—dtf E. E. BROWN & SON.

NELMS HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.
Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $1.50; Single Meal, 75 cents. [dec11-tf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture.
A. TILLMAN, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. F. S. Sheiman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

STOP AT
McCOMBS' HOTEL,
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.
Free Hack meets all trains.
apr4—dtf C. G. WILSON, Proprietor.

BURNETT HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
CONTINUES TO BE THE
LEADING HOTEL IN THE CITY,
New Passenger and Baggage Elevators, and all modern improvements.
Board, per day.....$4 00
SOUTHERN SOJOURNERS, per day..... 3 00
DUNKLEE, SEARS & CO.,
mar13—d2aw2m Proprietors.

BOARDING HOUSES.

THE "VIRGINIA HOUSE,"
NEWNAN, GEORGIA,
Will be conducted, in future, a select boarding house. Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests, right and left, and behind her were ladies of honor, the Cabinet Ministers and a multitude of state and palace dignitaries. On the extreme right stood the diplomatic body, the heads and assistant members of all foreign legation—the English and, I believe, the Dutch alone excepted; the European representatives in their uniforms, the American republicans in plain evening costume."
Newnan, March 8, 1875. mar10-dtf

STOP AT THE RICHMOND HOTEL, near depot, or at Richmond House on public square, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA. Street carsmeet all trains and convey guests to either house free of charge.
HUNT & BRO.,
feb9—dtf Gainesville, Ga.

TRAVELERS,
And those desiring Good Board, can be accommodated by stopping at MRS. C. S. DORSEY'S BOARDING HOUSE, Broad street, ATHENS, GEORGIA. [apr4-dtf

DOCTORS.

DR. JNO. S. WILSON, AFTER 23 years experience, tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1, and from 3 to 4 p. m. Office rooms, Nos. 6 and 8 in Powell building, junction of Peachtree and Broad streets, entrance from both sides. Residence, 83 Forsyth street. mar21—d3m

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 5 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. may19—dtf

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. B. GREGSON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now in use. It is a thorough production of Southern mechanic. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for

ODD FELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 28, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
FRANK T. RYAN, N. G.
T. A. GRAMLING, Secretary.

BARNES LODGE, No. 55, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
JOHN B. LANGLEY, N. G.
THOS. J. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

CAPITOL LODGE, No. 60, meets every Thursday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets.
JOHN B. GOODWIN, N. G.
G. H. GILBREATH, Secretary.

SCHILLER LODGE, (German) No. 70, meets every Monday night, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Peachtree street.
A. ABRAHAM, N. G.
MOSES ADLER, Secretary.

EMPIRE ENCAMPMENT, No. 12, meets the 2d and 4th Wednesday nights in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. J. A. GRAMLING, C. P.
W. R. BARROW, Scribe.

MIRIAM LODGE, D. of R., meets the first Wednesday in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
J. D. HOLMES, N. G.
J. C. WATKINS, Secretary.

LAWYERS.

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY
GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec19, '74—dly

T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia.
mar10,'75—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON. Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
June 5, 1874—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—dly

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House.
nov7—dtf

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims.
april1, 1875—d12m

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah.
mar10,'75—d6m

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24—dly

D. D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74-d99m

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june9-dly

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—dly

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20-dly

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11-dtf

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11-d12m

T. J. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rising Fawn, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Catoosa, Chattanooga, Dade and Walker. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Refers, by permission, to Larkin Payne, Rising Fawn, Ga.; Rev. R. Cross, Rising Fawn, Ga.; A. D. Pittman, New York City, N. Y.; W. P. Rathburn, President First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
mar27, 1875—d6m

A. C. GERLINGTON. J. D. ALEXANDER.
GARLINGTON & ALEXANDER, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Georgia

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA

Saturday Morning, April 24, 1875.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

General Traveling Agents:
T. M. ACTON. H. H. PARKS

I will address the people of the Ninth Congressional District as follows:
At Gainesville, Friday, April 23d.
" Cumming, Saturday, " 24th.
" Dawsonville, Monday " 26th.
" Dahlonega, Tuesday, " 27th.
" Cleveland, Wednesday " 28th.
" Homer, Thursday, " 29th.
" Carnesville, Friday, " 30th.
" Danielsville, Saturday, May 1st.
BENJAMIN H. HILL.

GEN. ALBERT PIKE has recovered from Mexico $50,000 in gold for the families of Generals Parsons and Standish. These generals were ex-confederates in the service of Mexico, and fell by the hands of guerrillas.

EX-SENATOR CARPENTER'S friends are pushing him forward as the next republican candidate for governor of Wisconsin. His opponents say his candidature is the first move of his campaign for Senator Howe's seat in the United States senate. The democrats look upon the scheme with great complacency.

A Washington dispatch says: Ex-Senator Chandler has finally concluded that he does not feel any better by wandering around the capitol, and has determined to go back home to Detroit. His elegant mansions in this city he leaves to the occupancy of his son-in-law, representative Hale, of Maine

THE lanterns were hung out in the tower of the old North church in Boston, on Sunday night, by Robert Newman, son of the sexton of the church who performed the same duty a hundred years ago, when the British took up their line of march. The grandson and great grandson of Paul Revere were also present.

GOVERNOR TILDEN, of New York, is making a gallant fight against the canal ring of that state, and it is confidently believed that he will thrash them out in the end, if Grant, who is supposed to sympathize with them deeply, as with public plunderers generally, can be kept from extending to them the aid and comfort of an official recognition as belligerents.

FOR the first time in eighteen years Illinois is now passing through the novel experience of being governed by a democratic executive. Governor Beveridge, having gone abroad on a brief tour of pleasure, has left the state in charge of his Lieutenant, Glenn, who is a staunch Bourbon. The incident is regarded by Illinois democrats as suggestive of a great luxury.

DID not the republican administration put in the cabinet the ex-rebel Akerman, who was adjutant-general to Robt. Toombs, founder of the Andersonville prison pen? Did they not put into office the rebel, Gen Longstreet, who almost gained the battle at Gettysburg? Did they not appoint the ex-rebel, Gov. Orr, minister to Russia? Is not the rebel guerrilla, Mosby, a confidential agent of the president? And yet do the republican party talk about the danger of putting rebels into office!—*Milwaukee News, (Dem.)*

CHICAGO Times: The president compelled to show his ticket on a railroad! Where is our boasted liberty? Are we not stepping back into the tyranny of the past? Was not every president of 1775 entitled to ride free on every railroad in the country? More, was he not cordially tendered the gratuitous use of every Pullman palace car in the thirteen colonies? If this sort of thing continues we can't hope to have any gentleman consent to serve as president, and then, fellow-citizens, where are we?

RALEIGH News: We learn that the commissioners appointed by the legislature to act on behalf on the Western North Carolina railroad, have made arrangements satisfactory to all parties. The sale of the road has been ordered, and the state will become the purchaser at the limits fixed by the act ($850,000,) she being in a position to outbid all opposition. As soon as possible after the sale and confirmation thereof, work will be begun to push forward the extension west from old Old Fort. Penitentiary labor will come usefully into play.

THE mechanics at the Chattanooga shops are always getting up something neat on the locomotives rolled into those buildings for repairs. No. 63, which bears the name of Andrew Johnson, is now receiving the finishing touches. On a panel on each side of the cab is painted the name of the senator in gilt letters, while just above is the representation of a pair of shears, bearing the inscription, "From Tailor to President." The great commoner is painted on the rim of the tender, while at each corner, encircling a laurel wreath, are the words, "I will make Rome howl. The Union and the Constitution."—*Nashville Banner.*

THE Norfolk Landmark, after summing up the damage done in that section by the recent cold snap, which is estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000, says: "It is but natural that those who have suffered so severely should be very gloomy, but they should not become discouraged. The loss, though bad, might have been worse, and we have mistaken the character of our farmers if they for a moment give up. We are glad to hear that many went to work yesterday with a determination to repair their damages as far as possible, and though their fruit trees may not this year yield an abundant harvest, their fields will, ere many weeks pass by, be covered with the green verdure of growing crops."

Good-Bye, Brother Williams.

In about three weeks the champion manufacturer of outrages, strictly to order, will return to his home in Oregon; and if he stays there until he has a right to add U. S. S. to his name, we shall never see his face again. But we shall not weep to any great extent. We can spare him; and we defy Grant and his amiable advisers to find another man who can so successfully and shamelessly invent "outrages" where not even a trace of one existed, or who will dare to squander the public funds so recklessly, under the cover of judicial expenses, for partizan purposes. We have experienced the worst that can befall us in that direction, and have no fears about the succession, comparatively speaking. The name of Williams will "go sounding down the corridors of time" loaded with the ignominy of all the crimes that pertained to reconstruction. And if any man can name any crime that the business did not embrace, we would like to have him come forward and exalt his fog horn. We challenge the world to the feat.

Williams unpopularity undoubtedly led to his ejection from the cabinet. He was not even invited to accompany the president to Concord. His decapitation was known in Washington some time ago; it is also known that Mrs. Williams, who is the ablest politician in Cæsar's Court, made a brave fight to secure for her husband an honorable retirement from the Department of Justice. She would have succeeded but for an old crusade that she had against Madame Ostaczky. She dare not go to St. Petersburg, and so her husband will be forced to step down and betake himself to distant Oregon. He pretends that he is coming back as a senator but every one who understands the politics of that state, pronounces the statement moonshine. He is simply and totally shelved, or will be after the fifteenth of next month

His successor will probably not be named before the date of his retirement. Ex-senator Carpenter is a great lawyer, and a man of grand capacity and low morals, but the latter does not lessen his chances for the place. The trouble with him is that he cannot be relied on to run the outrage mill up to the requirements of the coming republican campaign. He believes that Kellogg is an usurper, and that Louisiana has no legal government. He won't do. The next candidate is Mr. E. W. Stoughton, of New York. He too, is an able lawyer. His strong point consists in two elaborate essays, fully sustaining Grantism, as it has been developed in Louisiana. Stoughton probably leads Carpenter, but some less able, and less scrupulous man will doubtless be found, who will obey orders in the "outrage" line, but who will nevertheless be unable to reach the grand climax of official wickedness and false-hood that the experienced is Williams alone capable.

Almost a Crisis.

The Louisiana adjustment constantly threatens to become disadjusted. Any move by either side produces a feverish alarm and an avalanche of curses. A crisis is constantly impending. It is the old story of compromises enacted for a gain, for they invariably produce trouble and confusion.

The latest "crisis" grows out of the seating of four conservative members in the house of representatives, who were returned as elected by the returning board. This fact alone shows that they were indisputably elected, for no one claims that the board returned any conservatives who were not elected. The trouble about their action consists in the refusal to return conservatives that were clearly elected.

The Hahn party were sorely pressed to secure a quorum, and to attain that result they seated four republicans, while the award was proceeding, who had not received certificates of election from the board. They could not otherwise secure a majority. These men were frauds as legislators, and everybody knew it. And yet the radicals claim that the award retains them in their seats.

The conservatives deny this assumption. They say that the agreement was that all returned by the board should be seated, together with as many as the Wheeler committee should declare entitled to seats. The conservatives are clearly right. They do not propose to seat the members from St. Tammany and Grant parish, although they were fairly elected, because their cases are not included in the award. The letter and spirit of the compromise are maintained by them at all hazards, but they insist upon all that the award gives them.

The four members will, therefore, be seated. Packard blusters and threatens a great deal, but in the end he will accept the result. He must accept it or choose again, and a return to the latter might not be healthy for him or his superiors in Washington. The action complained of just about balances the two parties on joint ballot, which is certainly not a dangerous condition for either party. But with the elections that occur next fall, it is more than probable that the conservatives will have a majority that will send a democratic senator to fill the place that Pinch has so long sought.

THE sheriff sales of Henry county are to be published in the CONSTITUTION. The contract made by our agent, we knew nothing of until yesterday, and in making it he transcended instructions we have often given him. But he is nevertheless our agent, and we are bound by his contracts. We regret that the Griffin Messenger saw proper to publish the contract of our agent before writing to us on the subject, as we are always prompt to remedy any wrong really done.

THE Albany News wants the press association meeting held on the 17th, instead of the 19th, of next month, so that the members can attend the Mechlenburg centennial celebration, at Charlotte, on the 20th of the same month. Grant declined, in an insulting manner, to be present at this southern centennial, but that is no reason why the press of Georgia should not be represented. A cordial invitation is extended by our beautiful and hospitable sister city, and we hope it will be accepted by a host of citizens.

CHICAGO and St. Louis are still fighting out the question of population on the "directory" line. The war has, however, taken a new turn, and the number of Smith is now claimed to be the true key to population. In other words, it is claimed that there is one Smith in a directory to every 540 persons in the city. As Beasley's directory for 1875 shows that Atlanta has 152 Smith "of one kind and another," this city must contain over 80,000 people.

THE Peruvian minister to the Holy See has obtained the unusual concession of the right in the president in that republic to submit names to the Vatican for appointment to vacant bishoprics, and also the right to present candidates to the bishops for appointment to the diocesan chapters and benefices. But Peru is to continue to favor the Catholic religion in return for this concession.

AND now Massachusetts has been added to the list of states that have abandoned prohibitory liquor laws. Even in its modified, or "local option" form, prohibition is losing ground. Stringent license laws, and "civil damage" acts are now the fashion. But in the main moral suasion must be relied on to work out the needed reformation in the use, or rather abuse, of stimulants.

GENERAL ORD, who is in command of the department of Texas, left his headquarters at San Antonia, and met Sheridan, and the two had a flying consultation while the train sped from Galveston to Houston. Sheridan was enroute to St. Louis, which is Sherman's headquarters, and it is shrewdly surmised that trouble is brewing for the Greasers and ruffians on the frontier.

SLANG as a dangerous corruption of language, is said to be confined to France, England and America. The first is said to be by far the wittiest, the next the most oppropriate, and the last the most forcible and obscure.

War on Plunderers.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

CHARLESTON, April 23.—The libel case against the News and Courier has occupied the criminal court for the past two days, from nine o'clock a. m. till after dark. The evidence was closed to-night, the cross examination of the main witnesses having been the most prolonged that has occurred in any trial for many years.

Two colored murderers were hung to-day.

The war against the corrupt officials began by Gov. Chamberlain, has already resulted in the arrest of Niles G. Parks, the state treasurer.

Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—For the south Atlantic states rain followed by clearing weather and a slight rise of temperature, with northerly to westerly winds, low but slightly rising barometer.

Executive Department Notes.

On yesterday Moses L. Foster, of Gordon, was duly commissioned as a notary public for Bibb county.

THE BAPTISTS.

Annual State Convention.

A Female University.

One Hundred Men Forcibly Enter the Jail.

Two of the Prisoners Carried off.

[*Special Telegram to The Constitution.*]

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., April 23.—Thomasville selected to-day, as the next place of the meeting of the convention.

A FEMALE UNIVERSITY.

A resolution favoring the building of a female university upon a basis or on a grand scale like Mercer was passed. A committee of fifteen was appointed to examine and select the location. The sentiment of the convention is in favor of the old capitol building at Milledgeville being donated for that purpose.

PRISONERS TAKEN FROM JAIL.

This morning between twelve and two o'clock a band, estimated at one hundred strong, (some negroes) went to jail and forced the sheriff to open the door and took out Tobe Tompkins, jailed for kidnapping, and Wilson, sentenced to the penitentiary. Wilson was not allowed to put on his clothing. Tompkins was kicked down stairs. Horses' feet were muffled, and went in the direction of the river. It is not known whether prisoners are in the hands of their friends or their enemies.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Enforcement Act—The Court 8 to 1 against it.

[*By Telegraph to the Constitution.*]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Nothing important before the cabinet. No allusion to the cabinet changes. Attorney General left early for the supreme court duties.

Dangerous counterfeit five dollar notes on the First National Bank Paxton, Illinois, counterfeit printed from altered plate, from which base fives on the Trader's National Bank of Chicago were printed, are in circulation.

The heads of the bureaux of the Interior department visited the president in a body, assuring him that Delano had not unduly controlled their decisions. The president said he was glad to see them, but that their visit was unnecessary as his confidence in Delano's integrity and official deportment remained unimpaired.

The president appointed E. H. Brooks post-master of Camden S. C.

The question of the constitutionality of the enforcement act to be determined by the decision pending has been fully argued on the merits four times. In the first instance it was argued at the 4th South Carolina circuit on a motion to quash indictment under it by Reverdy Johnson and Henry Stanberry. There was then a division of opinion between the judges, but the hearing on a motion to quash it was held that the division could not be certified on such a motion. It was again argued on a motion in arrest of judgment and the question was certified here where the case was dismissed, the accused having been pardoned by the president. The question was again argued at this term in a case from Kentucky by Mr. Stanberry and Mr. Buckner, and still again in the present case by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Field, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Marr.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Arguments before the supreme court closed to-day. The court takes a recess to Monday week, during which time the judges will write their opinions upon the cases argued and submitted. The court will be opened Monday week, when the opinions will be read. They will then adjourn to the second Monday in October. Among the more important cases to be decided are the Elgee cotton case and the case deciding whether merchants have a lien upon vessels for supplies furnished in a domestic port. There are no other cases materially affecting the south, except the Grant parish case, which will be staved off.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The correspondent of the New York Herald asserts that the supreme court stands eight to one against the constitutionality of the enforcement act.

Summary of State News.

COVINGTON.—Mr. G. H. Hammond will deliver the memorial oration on decoration day.—*Star.*

Money is scarcer now in Newton county than it has been since the war.——No new cases of measles.——Miss Annie Andrews, of Oxford, was declared the best speller in the match at the S. M. F. college, Thursday afternoon.—*Enterprise.*

DALTON.—The revival at the Methodist church is still progressing with increased interest.—*North Georgia Citizen.*

COLUMBUS.—Up to date this city has received by river 10,665 bales of cotton.——The Eagle and Phœnix company will build a $10,000 brick warehouse.—*Enquirer.*

TALBOTTON.—Three negroes escaped from the county jail on Thursday night.——Major T. A. Brown, of this place, was thrown from his buggy on Monday last. One rib broken and the right lung injured.—*Standard.*

AMERICUS.—Dupont Guerry, Esq. is the orator for memorial day.——Quite a revival is going on in the Baptist and Methodist churches of this city.—*Republican.*

SAVANNAH.—Mr. B. H. Richardson, the city editor of this paper, fell down the gang plank of the tug Constitution on Wednesday, inflicting a painful though not serious injury on his knee.——The annual meeting of the medical association was held in this city on Wednesday. The president, Dr. DeSaussure Ford, in the chair.—*News.*

GREENSBORO.—Mr. J. F. Winter, residing five miles from town, had a $200 fire, on Monday night.—*Herald.*

CARTERSVILLE.—Real estate in the corporation is valued at $350,000.—*Standard and Express.*

LUMPKIN.—The number of cases for trial in our superior court is 276.——Four hundred and ninety dozen eggs were brought up for our district meeting.—*Independent.*

ATHENS.—The improvement in Athens since the last assessment has been over $50,000.——Dr. A. A. Lipscomb is the orator for memorial day.——Athens is to have another shoe factory.——There are five hundred beavers on the plantations of John Dean and T. G. Macon of this county.—*Georgian.*

SANDERSVILLE.—Considerable improvements are daily going on in and around our city.——Cotton planting is going ahead rapidly.—*Herald and Georgian.*

CARROLLTON.—The frame work of the Presbyterian church has been erected.——Recent discoveries of gold have been made on Beech creek, in Haralson county, on land belonging to Mr. P. G. Garrison of this place—*Times.*

GRIFFIN—We do verily believe that there is no place on this continent that can exhibit handsomer ladies than Griffin and vicinity—*Star and Cultivator.*

AUGUSTA—The residence of Miss S. J. Crawford, of Columbia county, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday last.—*Constitutionalist*

WASHINGTON—This place has a spelling bee Tuesday night.—*Gazette.*

DEAD IN GEORGIA.

Captain W. S. Davis, in Columbus, April 19th.

In Lexington, on the 17th inst., Judge M. H. Young.

In Lexington, on Sunday last, Judge T. Gilsham.

In Greene county, on the 13th inst., Mr. D. E. Copelan.

In Cobb county, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Louisa Wilcocks.

In Cherokee county, on the 18th inst., Dr. Jesse Greene.

On Sunday last, in Marietta, Mr. D. G. Cole.

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

On the 18th inst., in Cuthbert, Miss B. Smith to Mr. G. W. Sims, of Macon.

In Queen Ann county, Maryland, Mr. W. M. Granberry, of Americus, Ga., to Miss Anna Starkey.

In Rome, April 20th, Mr. W. Towers, of Hillsboro, to Miss Mary Norton, of the former place.

In Augusta, on the 20th inst., Mrs. I. J. Goddard, to Mr. C. B. Ash, of Savannah

In Americus, on the 22d inst., Capt. J. Pickett to Miss Julia Brown.

Resigned.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 22.—The resignation of George W. Cass, President of the Northern Pacific railroad, has been accepted.

Suicide.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

LEBANON, Pa., April 23.—John E. Landis committed suicide by hanging himself in the garret of his residence in this city, this morning. Cause unknown.

HON. B. H. HILL.

What his Friends Think of the Situation.

An Interview with a Hill Delegate.

Confident of Success.

As the delegates stopped a few hours in going home from the convention, we had a pleasant interview with Mr. T. H. S. Brobston, of Morgan, and present his views to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. Brobston was one of the ablest and most intelligent of the delegates:

Reporter—As the convention has adjourned, what do you think of the result and the course of the two parties?

Mr. B.—The convention adjourned after a somewhat exciting debate on various propositions from the Bell wing, none of which, however, the Hill delegation could accept without a violation of every principle of justice, party usage and their self-respect; and hence without any compromise that could result in a choice of candidates.

Reporter—What were those propositions?

Mr. B.—The first was that the friends of Mr. Hill should withdraw him from the field and unite with them upon a man whom they had agreed to support in caucus, after they had invited Mr. Hill to take the field as a candidate before the people This they could not consistently do, as it had been apparent to them from the beginning that the Bell delegation did not intend to allow the nomination of any other man than their first choice, preferring rather to hold the convention in session until it was too late for Mr. Hill to go before the public, and thus let Mr. Price have an undisputed field. This was a mere ruse. Propositions of a like character have been made before, but merely with a view to make a show of magnanimity on their part to which they had had not the slightest claim; for it is a matter of fact susceptible of proof that of all the candidates proposed as a compromise, there is not one whom they would not have defeated had Mr. Hill's friends agreed to abandon him. I could state facts within my personal knowledge in support of this assertion, but prefer not to do so at this time,

Reporter—Do you mean to say that Mr. Bell was a party to this exception?

I don't. Nor do I think all of his friends were parties to it. Many of them I believe were sincere, but there was an element large enough, always to prevent a compromise, who were.

Reporter—How did the convention finally end?

Answer—After the Hill delegation refused to abandon him, Mr. Hockenhull, of Dawson, one of Mr. Bell's friends, offered a resolution, reciting that they had failed to effect a compromise and ending by requesting Col. John B. Estes, of Hall, to take the field as the democratic candidate of the majority of the convention.

To this resolution the minority made a point of order. The chair sustained the point, and an appeal was taken to the house and sustained by the majority, composed of Mr. Bell's friends. The resolution was then carried by the same majority, with the exception of an increase of two votes from Hall. This action was in violation of all precedent, party usage, unparalleled, and in violation of the solemn obligation they had taken to be bound by the two-thirds rule. The minority at once entered upon the minutes their solemn prot st. This was the last page in the last chapter of this remarkable drama, and nothing remained but to write "finale." The motion to adjourn was made, seconded and carried by the same majority that adopted the resolution protested against.

Reporter—Why was Mr. Estes put in the field instead of Mr. Bell?

Answer—I don't think Mr. Bell cared to enter the field with Mr. Hill and Mr. Price against him. Again his friends vainly thought that Estes would divide votes with Mr. Hill in the counties of Hall, Franklin, Jackson and Banks, and thus defeat him, even if it resulted in the success of Price. But in this they will be mistaken. Mr. Estes had up to yesterday evening been the warm friend and supporter of Mr. Hill, and his acceptance of the candidature of the majority was the result of an agreement that if he was sacrificed now, Mr. Bell's friends would support him in the next race. I do not think he expects to be elected.

Reporter—What do you think of Mr. Hill's chances?

Answer—He will doubtless be elected by a handsome majority. He is undoubtedly the choice of the majority of the people even in those counties opposing him in convention. The delegates from many of those counties did not represent the popular will, and this was one cause of their strenuous effort to keep him out of the field until it was too late for him to be heard. He will carry several of the counties in the mountain region. I wish to state, before closing this interview, that Mr. Hill's friends have acted in this matter in no spirit of sectional prejudice, or captiousness, but under a firm conviction of what they believed to be the will of the people, and their solemn duty to them and the whole country. They had carried him before the people in the Cleveland convention, and being defeated honorably, they supported zealously the candidate regularly nominated, believing him to be, by reason of his great ability and *experience* the man to deal with the vital questions affecting the whole country, which must be discussed in the next congress, and representing at least two thirds of the democratic voters of the district, his friends again carried him into the convention, hoping and believing that they would in simple justice be allowed their choice. Not a single objection was made to his politics, patriotism, honesty, or capacity. The reply simply was "we will not have this man." We could not desert him, without injustice to him, and stigmatizing ourselves with the grossest want of intelligence. The utmost good feeling prevailed among the delegates, and they parted with no personal animosities rankling in their bosoms.

Now and Then.

[From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.]

The vastly different ways in which Washington officials now and in the *ante bellum* days looked upon public property is well illustrated in the narrative of the use of the Harriet Lane by the secretary of the treasury during Mr. Buchanan's administration, and the statements which we have heretofore given of the employment of this Dispatch by the secretary of the navy in a senatorial junketing cruise. The trial trip of the Harriet Lane was used as an occasion upon which to invite a number of distinguished people to enjoy an excursion down the Potomac. But Mr. Buchanan's idea of propriety required that the expenses of it should not be thrown upon the people. Now a naval steamer is loaded with great stores of wines and provisions for a lengthened cruise to a foreign country, and the sense of propriety of the present president is not shocked at the idea that the country should pay the traveling expenses of this party of gentlemen roaming over the world in a strictly private capacity and without the semblance of an excuse of public employment or of even a purpose to be accomplished tending to the public good. Words cannot add anything to the strong light which these two pictures throw upon the difference in the manners and customs of the high officials of the United States now and fifteen years ago. Then it was the prevalent belief that the public property belonged to the whole people, and was not to be used for individual benefit; but now it seems to be the approved theory that only so much belongs to the people as those whom they have placed in custody of it cannot conveniently appropriate to their own use. In those days it was a stigma upon a man to be from office rich; now it is a reproach upon his character for good sense to leave it poor. Grant is commonly held to have acquired a great fortune during his presidency; and in this he stands alone among our presidents. It has never before been charged upon any of his predecessors, and is his sole unenviable distinction.

New Orleans Fire.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The cabin of the steamer Kyle is enveloped in flames. Three boats have drifted out into the stream. People jumped aboard the Bondman, which also caught fire, and three vessels were soon burned. The commander of the United States steamer Kansas sent boats to the rescue, and rescued 13 persons. The jobbing tug boats made no effort to save lives. There was an excursion party upon Cinclare's sugar plantation, and the boiler exploded, killing and wounding a number of persons.

SOMERVILLE TRAGEDY.

Oscar Burton, a Noted Character, Threatens the Lives of Several Citizens, and is Killed by T. N. Doyle.

(Memphis Avalanche.)

The town of Somerville was last Monday the scene of another tragedy, being the killing of Oscar Burton, by a young man named T. N. Doyle. Burton, it will be remembered, was one of the volunteers to defend the town from the expected attack by negroes last August, and when Sheriff Reeves and two brothers attempted to disarm him he killed the sheriff and one of his brothers, and badly wounded the other. In that affair Burton was riddled with bullets, but much to the surprise of every one he recovered. He was a young man, not over nineteen years of age, but was much feared in the community in which he lived, always going armed and ready to fight at any moment. It is said to his credit, that in all his difficulties he never took advantage of an unarmed man, but always gave warning of his intentions. Last week Doyle, who is a clerk in Frank Simble's store, a man about twenty-one years of age, and who used to sleep with Burton, was cited before the grand jury, and he and two others testified to Burton carrying weapons. He told Burton on Sunday what he had done, saying he had to do so or perjure himself, but to make it al lright with Burton he would pay whatever fine was imposed upon him. Burton became incensed, and told Doyle that, it being Sunday, he would not create a difficulty with him then, but that

HE WOULD KILL HIN

the next time he met him, and also made threats against the other two men who had informed on him. Knowing the kind of a man he had to deal with, Doyle prepared himself. About 7 o'clock Monday morning, as he was leaving the store on his way to breakfast, Doyle saw Burton walking toward the store, his hand in his bosom, and stepping to the rear of the storeroom he armed himself with a double-barrel shot gun and walked to the door. As Burton approached, being on the opposite side of the street, Doyle fired both barrels of his gun at him in rapid succession, the contents entering Burton's breast. Doyle then advanced on him with a revolver, and while Burton was prostrate fired several shots at him. Either one of the gunshot would have caused Burton's death his breast being

RIDDLED WITH BUCKSHOT.

Doyle was arrested, and was to have had an examination yesterday. On Burton's person were found five well loaded navy revolvers. It is probable if his career had not been cut short by Doyle he would have killed or been killed by one of the other men whom he had threatened, as it is said they were both armed and on the lookout for him.

A Tennessee Picture that will Answer for Virginia.

[From a Chattanooga letter in the Cincinnati Commercial.]

THE DOG LAW.

The best act put on the books by the legislature is the dog-law Dogs are taxed one dollar each, and the feminine branch of the dog family five dollars. Such a law has been long needed, but no previous legislature has had the spunk to put it on the books. The poverty of the state to day is due in no small degree to the multitude of worthless curs, which consume as much as the hogs cost as much as the schools and produce nothing.

In the rural districts there are nearly as many dogs as people, showing of itself a state of civilization not the highest. Not long ago a plaintive appeal was sent to Nashville from one hundred and forty-three colored people of Rutherford county, saying that the last year's dry weather had cut off the crop, and that they were in a starving condition. Some one went through the poverty-stricken districts of the county, and his business being to enumerate the population he enumerated the dogs also, and found more dogs than people. What was fed to the dogs would have fattened enough hogs to have furnished the population with a reasonable amount of meat. But instead of raising enough meat for home consumption they scrape up what few remaining dollars remain in the country from last year's cotton crop and send it north for bacon.

Curse the worthless dogs! Wherever you find them in the greatest numbers you find the people correspondingly poor and the country wretched. I wish the tax was twenty-five dollars and the proceeds given to encourage the raising of sheep. Here is a great central state, adapted by nature to the production of wool, and wool, too, of such superior quality that it has taken the premium more than once at the world's fair, yet on account of the myriads of worthless curs which prey upon the sheep there is not one quarter enough wool produced for home consumption, and the country is drained of money to send to more civilized and prosperous communities to purchase wool and woolen clothing. And the people complain of being poor. Yes, they are poor, and how can they expect to be otherwise in a state where the dogs cost six times as much as the schools, and where there is nothing to sell and everything to buy.

In twenty-seven counties of this state—average counties—the dogs last year killed 11,469 sheep. In the one county of Giles they got away with 1,750.

A northern farmer who settled in Coffee county was telling me a few days ago of the fine location he had for sheep-raising as compared with the north. It cost only one-quarter as much to winter sheep here as it does in the north. The cold weather never killed his lambs, no matter what month of the year they were born. But there was one drawback that spoiled all that was promising and fine. The worthless dogs killed his sheep and destroyed all the profits of wool-growing. He was powerless to remedy the matter. The country was full to five with d gs, every family having from two to a dozen, the poorer and more wretched and ignorant and worthless the family the more dogs they kept.

The other day I was reading a card from Asa Faulkner, one of the most useful citizens of Tennessee. His life has been spent in a warfare against ignorance, idleness and dogs (they all go together), and in building up the manufacturing interests of the state. He has a family worthy of the man. They take hold with their hands, and a county full of such would in a few years become worth a whole congressional district of the average population. He said that two of his sons had established a woolen factory in Warren county. They utilized the water-power, with which nature has so abundantly provided every section of the state, and gave work to fifteen hands—no small item where a very large per cent. of the population are without employment. This little woolen mill saved the country $25,000 annually; that is, kept that amount of money at home, which would have been otherwise sent out of the country for woollen clothing. But the mill had to stop, and why? Because the worthless dogs—and there seems to be about a million in Warren county—killed the sheep, and thus the supply of wool was cut off.

All honor to the Tennessee legislature for passing the dog-law. It is an important step in the direction of progress and civilization. Looking over into dog cursed Georgia we find the wool interest prostrate from the same causes which operate here; but the legislature have not got up to the point of passing the dog-law. They will work up to it after a while, mean time buying their wool and woollen goods in other sections, and complaining daily that there is "no money in the country." No, there is no money in the country, but plenty of dogs.

In twenty-one counties of Georgia, as shown by the late census, the negroes own and feed 4,211 dogs and but 265 sheep, or about fifteen dogs to one sheep. Healthy condition of things! Vigorous community! Great inducements to emigration!

H. V. R.

England's Disinterested Solicitude for India.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

CALCUTTA, April 23. — Lord Northbrooke, viceroy of India, has issued a proclamation deposing the Giukwar of Baroda, declaring him and his issue precluded from all rights appertaining to the sovereignty of the country, and compelling the Giukwar and his family to select a place for their retirement in British India. The viceroy says this measure is based, independently of the recent trial of the Giukwar, upon his notorious misconduct, gross misgovernment and incapacity; furthermore the restoration of the Gaikwar would be detrimental to the interests of Baroda. The viceroy will

FIVE BAGS FULL OF LACES.

A Big Sunday's Work for a Gang of Skillful Burglars.

An Unexpected Meeting of the Lace Trade in the Mulberry Street Police Station—An Express Wagon Loaded with Stolen Lace Goods.

[New York Sun.]

A covered express wagon, with two men and a driver, was driven from the front of John B. Hatheway's wholesale lace and ladies' trimming store at No. 8, Howard street, at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The policeman on duty saw the wagon, but, thinking that it had stopped by the sidewalk to make some trifling repair to the harness, paid no attention to it. About three o'clock in the afternoon officer James Corey ascertained that the store had been robbed. Word was immediately sent to the Mulberry street police station, and the captain and one of the ward detectives opened the front door.

There was no signs of violence on the outside, but in the inside everything was in confusion. All of the valuable lace goods had been packed in bags and taken away. The floor was covered with bundles of cheap laces and trimmings. Scarcely any thing remained on the shelves. Everything had been thrown to the floor, and the thieves had taken their time in separating the valuable goods from the common ones. The counters were covered with bales and boxes that had been sampled and rejected, cigar ends strewn over the floor showed that the thieves had worked at their ease, and had probably spent some hours in the building. The store is on a corner of Crosby street, five stories high, with a marble front. The thieves had evidently entered with false keys; and when they went out they locked the doors behind them. The lace shawls, scarfs, and trimmings that were taken are estimated to be worth $35,000. They could easily have been packed in one or two bags.

At four o'clock, while officer Lawrence Burke was patrolling his beat in Spring street, he saw two young men hurrying down the street, each with a large canvas bag under his arm. When they saw the officer they hastily entered Eberhardt's shoe store in the basement of 83 Spring street. The shoe store is separated from a lager beer saloon by a light partition, and a door is cut through near the front, with a large sash. The bags were stood in the corner near the show window, and one of the young men taking a seat on the sofa, took off his shoe and asked the clerk to measure his foot. The officer followed the young men, and saw the bags standing by the window. In one of the bags a small hole had been torn, and a little end of lace trimming was in sight. As the officer entered the store one of the men sprang through the glass door into the lager beer saloon, ran up the stairs, and escaped into the street. His companion, who had on only one shoe, was unable to escape, and, with the two bags, was taken to the police station. There he described himself as William O'Hara of 157 Elm street. The bags contained $12,000 worth of laces and trimmings.

About ten minutes later, Officer Birch, in Broome street, learned that three young men had been seen going out of William Weise & Co.'s wholesale lace and trimming store, at No. 423 Broome street. When he went to the Mulberry street police station to report, he found there the other two officers, and a messenger from Weise & Co., saying that their store had been robbed of $12,000 or $15 000 worth of laces. Their store is a brown stone building, about midway between Centre and Crosby streets.

As the laces and trimmings sold in both stores are nearly identical, it was impossible to determine to which the goods that were captured belonged. No burglar's tools were found; and, as everything was locked in both stores, it is inferred that false keys were used in both instances.

The finger marks in these robberies connect them with the attempt on the Domestic Sewing Machine building, at Union Square, last Friday night. Although there are two night watchmen in the building, they were not awakened by the breaking of the large plate glass window. The burglars were caught by the police before any goods were stolen. The same gang entered O. Zetterstorm's tailor store, at No. 89 West Eleventh street, on Friday night, and got $8,000 worth of cloth, which was afterwards recovered. The large show window in McKay's dry goods store, adjoining the Domestic Sewing Machine building, was also broken open, and goods valued at $1,000 were stolen.

A BIG ROBBERY BY DAYLIGHT.

All of Bartlett, Reed & Co.'s employees at Broadway and Howard streets, were busy on Saturday carrying out cases to be shipped to fill a large western order. The sidewalk was covered with boxes, and express wagons were loading and taking them away as fast as they could. While the shipping clerk was in the store a large express wagon drove up and loaded on the large cases, containing silks valued at $6,000. When the shipping clerk came out and called off the numbers of the three boxes, the porter said that an express wagon had taken them away. It was soon ascertained that the wagon was in the hands of thieves, and that the three cases were missing. Captain McDonnell learned yesterday morning that the cases had been shipped to a western city, but all further traces of them was lost.

The Ghastly Freight of an Upper River Skiff.

(From the Dubuque Hera'd.)

On Wednesday last a young son of Mrs. Smith, a well known resident of Smith's Ferry, about twelve miles below this city, while passing upon the river bank, discovered a large skiff, apparently empty, floating down stream. He at once got into a boat of his own, and struck out for the skiff. What was his surprise and horror on reaching the boat to find it contained the ghastly form of a dead man. The lad was nearly paralyzed with fright at the unexpected sight, but summoning his courage, he finally took the skiff in tow and brought it to the shore, and notified the proper authorities of his discovery. An examination of the body was made, but it failed to discover the name of the man, or the cause of his mysterious death. No clue whatever was found upon his person to indicate who his friends might be, if he had any, where he had come from, or whither going; fifteen cents were found in one of his pockets. He was apparently a young man of about twenty-five years of age, and had from appearances, died from natural causes, no marks of violence being found on the body. One of the oars was trailing in the water, the other lying in the bottom of the boat. The unknown was consigned to a nameless grave on the banks of the river, and his death may forever remain enshrouded in mystery.

Two Days Married, and Then a Corpse with two Bullet Holes in his Head.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

Wyandotte county now contributes a bloody and fatal rencontre which, for romance and sanguinary results, entitles her to more than passing mention. Last Sunday evening an energetic lover absconded, taking with him a daughter of Colonel Drenning, with whom he had been associated as an employee on the farm. While away the lovers were married, and on Monday night they returned, stopping at the house of a neighbor. The newly made husband sent word to his wife's father, informing him where they were. An invitation was returned for them to return to the girl's home, which they did on Tuesday. When arriving there they were cordially received, and the son-in-law supposed that all differences had been amicably settled. While there he met Henry Ferrier, who resides on a farm near Tonganoxie and who had formerly been paying his attentions to the daughter of Colonel Drenning. After leaving the house, it is reported that these two men met and became involved in a quarrel, which resulted in a fight. The dead body of the young husband was afterwards found with two bullet holes in his head.

No arrests have yet been made, and further particulars have not been learned. Colonel Drenning lives about nine miles from Quindaro.

Defalcation.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Defalcation of six thousand dollars in the Western Union telegraph company, attributed to John A. Heiser, chief clerk to Sup't. Bates. Heiser bonded.

Religious Lunatics.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, April 23.—The unusual increase of dementia among the inmates of

OUR EXECUTIVE NIOBE.

"His Excellency," the President, in a Weeping Mood.

[New York Sun.]

The world is familiar with the tears of Brother Shearman, and we have seen Tilton and Beecher weep; but Grant in tears is a new thing. Yet it seems that even without any symptom that he is tearful from liquor, this grim-visaged, hard-headed soldier can assume the character of a sympathetic weeper; and, indeed, he is exhibited in that capacity by the Norwalk Gazette, from whose columns we borrow the following anecdote respecting the pardon of the notorious Col. Hodge:

"The wife of a defaulting officer called upon President Grant last December to implore the release of her husband from the Albany penitentiary. She told the president that, crushing as the sorrow was to herself, she would try to bear it, but that every morning, without an exception, since her husband's incarceration, her four little children had come to her bedside with the tearful inquiry, "Will dear papa come home today?' 'This plea of my children will, I know, ere long drive me into insanity. And now,' said she, my little ones have varied their agonizing questioning, with a pathos that is maddening, to—'Won't pa come home Christmas?' 'Madam, I will consult the attorney general, and do whatever I can for your husband with

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

ATLANTA

Saturday Morning, April 24, 1875.

New Advertisements.

Decoration day.
Revised hymnal at Phillips & Crew's.
100 sets croquet.
Fresh vegetables—R. A. Hemphill.
Ricks House—E. T. White.
Notice—Mrs. J. M. Johnson.
Croquet at $3 25.
Vol. 50, Ga. Reports.
Programme for Memorial Day.
Georgia State Lottery—Wilson & Co.
Groceries, etc.—McMillan & Snow.
Finwood collars.

William Finger, Esq.

As I have a larger stock of furniture than I wish to hold during the summer, in order to reduce my stock, I will sell for the next thirty days everything in my line at greatly reduced prices. If you want bargains come at once. I mean business. And, as I wish to keep my Upholsterer employed I will sell Parlor suits and all goods in the upholstery line at prime cost. My workman, Mr. Finger, is acknowledged to be the best upholsterer in the State. I keep, also, a large stock of Picture Frames and Mouldings. A fresh lot just in.

JAMES L. WATKINS,
apr22-dtf 42 and 44 Whitehall street.

CROQUET for $3 25 at Phillips & Crew's.
apr24-d1t.

REVISED Hymnal at Phillips & Crew's.
apr24—d1t

100 sets Croquet just received and for sale by Phillips & Crew. apr24-d1t

SHELBY Alabama, and Georgia Lime, for sale ow, by barrel and car load.
apr15—dtf SCIPLE & SONS.

NEW AND FRESH—Snap Beans, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Beets, Radishes, &c., at R. A. HEMPHILL'S,
163 Peachtree street.

THE cheapest and best selection of Domestic goods in the city are now offered, to suit the times, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. apr18—dtf

LADIES' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Hamburg Edging, Scarfs, Notions, &c., at the lowest prices in the city, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. apr18—dtf

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL by the ladies of the Sewing Society of St. Philip's Church, on Thursday evening, April 29th, 1875.
apr21—d1f

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.—500 doz. ladies' and gents' hose, from 10c a pair or $1 00 a doz. upward, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. apr18—dtf

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.—Black Silks, Grenadines, White Goods, Linens, &c., at one-half their value. (Summer Silks from 60 cents a yard up) at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. apr18—dtf

HOUSE keeping goods, Fancy Cassimeres, Broad Cloth, &c, in endless variety, at greatly reduced prices, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. apr18—dtf

AM receiving by express daily, all the early vegetables of the season, cabbages, parsnips, carrots, beets, onions, lettuce, English peas, soup bunches, etc., etc. Come to Hagan's, one and all, and be supplied. apr7—dtf

Vol. 50, Ga. Reports,
Vol. 50, Ga. Reports,
Vol. 50, Ga. Reports,
Vol. 50, Ga. Reports,
Vol. 50, Ga. Reports,
Post-paid for $7, at Phillips & Crew's.
apr24—dtf

VEGETABLES!
VEGETABLES!
VEGETABLES!
VEGETABLES!

Have now in store, and will continue to keep during the season, a complete stock of GREEN GROCERIES a wholesale and retail.
apr7—dtf JNO. T. HAGAN.

QUERY.—Will the city authorities of Atlanta wait until there is a public indignation meeting or suits against the members of council before the have the miserable sidewalk from Broad street to Mitchell street paved. It is time that the people are respected. The next time we call attention to this matter it will be read.

MCMILLAN & SNOW.—We call attention to the advertisement of the above firm. Mr. McMillan has again gone into partnership with Mr. Snow. They are at their old stand on Marietta street, where they will keep a splendid stock of groceries. They hope to deserve in the future the patronage they have had in the past. Families in need of supplies will do well to call on them.

STRAWBERRIES are delicious at any time, but when served by fair hands, and bright beaming eyes lend their attraction to the scene, we can imagine of nothing underneath heaven's azure canopy more calculated to win the love of man and the envy of the angels. Such were the feelings called forth by a visit to the strawberry table at the Second Baptist festival, presided over by the beautiful and fascinating Miss E. J.

The ladies of the Memorial Association request that all persons visiting the Cemetery on Decoration Day, will each contribute 5 or 10 cents. The boxes will be in charge of policemen. They hope all the children will bring 5 cents. This fund is to be appropriated in purchasing evergreens, shrubs &c., for the permanent improvement of the Confederate Grounds.
apr24—d2t

THE MAGISTRATES.—But little business was transacted by the magistrates yesterday. Caesar Franklin was tried before Justice McConnell for simple larceny. After a hearing, he was discharged at the prosecutor's costs.

Justice Butt tried George Pritchet and Sallie Craven, for adultery and fornication. The defendants were committed to jail in default of bond of $50 each for the city court.

Editors Constitution: In your reporter's account of the lamp explosion in my office Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, he does me an injustice, and whether intentional or not so, the effect is the same upon your readers. Without mentioning why the lamp was burning, (which was to harden a plaster mould suspended over the flame), he says, "no person" was in the room at the time. This is a mistake. My office boy *was* in the office, myself being absent at dinner. The notice of the occurrence having appeared in yesterday morning's issue of your paper, leaves the impression that it occurred at 2 o'clock at night, which makes me subject to charges of suspicion.
Very respectfully,
WM. CRENSHAW.
Atlanta, Ga., April 22, 1875.

AS IF THEY COULD.—In an article in the last issue of THE CONSTITUTION we said—"Young man, read Homer," but the printer slipped a word on us and made it "Young man, read woman." What an idea. Old father Adam failed in his reading of Eve, and we his descendants, have failed ever since, and even to the present day. Poets, with Shakespeare at the head, undertook to chronicle the beauty of Cleopatra, but doubtless he failed to read her, as did Bothwell, Mary of Scotland. A young man will gaze upon some particular face, and read the possessor to be a mild Venus of the better sort, and yet when well known, to discover it to be a face

"Fit to make all men mad."

He will read another face, and imagine that he discovers the pleasant tintings and full blossomed fragrance of the rose, yet alas, it turns out to be the cold and colorless charm of the Camelia. Talk about reading woman!

John E. Owens.

The most successful comedian in keeping up a continuous and uproarious mirth among his audiences is the one we named gentleman. This is not altogether attributable to the high degree of comedy talent he possesses, but is as much ascribable perhaps, to the fact that his plays are of a character as to best suit his broad sense of humor and his generous manner of portraying it. The fun of his plays are so palpable and so good that both the uneducated and cultivated of his patrons enjoy it. The humor of his plays are peculiarly of a kind to be relished by the general run of American audiences.

A very large audience greeted the appearance of Mr. Owens as Major de Boots, in Everybody's Friend, last evening, and it was a characterization well worthy of his talent. The rendition was of the most pronounced type, and drew forth much laughter

Every one present enjoyed his Solon Shingle, in the best of humor until the curtain fell.

Mr. Owens was admirably supported by his company from New Orleans.

Matinee this afternoon. Tonight he will appear as John Unit, in "Self."

The Supreme Court.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY MARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, April 23, 1875.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

No. 17—Argument concluded.
No. 18—John Skinner et al, vs. Francis Willis. Ejectment, from Newton. Argued.

J. S. Floyd, for plaintiff in error.
Clark & Pace, contra.
Nos. 19 and 20 dismissed.
No. 21—Whitehead vs. Wilson.
No. 14—John A. Steele vs. Rebecca Brown et al. Equity, from Monroe. Argued

Hammond & Bonner, by J. J. Floyd, for plaintiff in error.

A. M. Speer; Cabaniss & Turner; Peeples & Howell, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr.

THE CITY SCANDAL.

First Day's Proceedings of the Court of Impeachment.

Amendment to the Articles against Alderman Goodwin.

Full Report of the Evidence Introduced on Both Sides.

Great Public Interest, Etc.

The public interest in the bribery trial was maintained unbroken throughout the whole of yesterday. The council chamber was crowded by numbers of our most prominent citizens, who remained during the entire session of the court, and even temporarily neglected business that they might be present. No case within our knowledge has agitated the public more, and the tedious formality of a court of impeachment does not seem to tire them in the least.

The General Council met promptly at half past nine o'clock, Mayor Hammock occupying the chair. Upon the roll being called, it all answered to their names except Councilman Morris, who was absent by reason of sickness in his family.

Alderman Goodwin was promptly in court, attended by his counsel, Messrs. Gartrell, D. F. Hammond and Hulsey. Jones was represented by the City Attorney, Captain E. P. Howell and Mr. Fry.

The examination of witnesses was conducted by Capt. Newman for the prosecution, and by Gen. Gartrell for the defense.

THE NEW ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

As soon as the court was called to order, Captain Newman proposed to amend the articles against Mr. J. B. Goodwin, by adding two specifications to the second charge. The defence made no objection, and the amendment was received. It is as follows: "malpractice in office. Specification 2d—In this that the said John B. Goodwin, while a member of the city council of Atlanta, to-wit: During the year 1874, voted for and influenced other members of the city council to vote for John F. Morris as a police commissioner of said city with the view, purpose and intention of having the said John F. Morris, when so elected as police commissioner, to use his vote and influence as police commissioner to elect him, the said John B. Goodwin, to the office of chief of police, of the city of Atlanta, in violation of his official duty as an officer of the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

Specification 3d—In this that the said John B. Goodwin, as a member of the city council of the city of Atlanta, to wit: In March 1875, the said John B. Goodwin, with a view of influencing the members of the police commissioners, did propose to Thomas G. Jones, then and there, to try and influence the vote of E. Y. Clarke, one of the police commissioners to vote for Jim. Jones, the lieutenant of police by agreeing to vote for said Clarke for city printer, contrary to his official duty."

Captain Newman then offered in evidence, the minutes of council, showing the election of Goodwin in 1873 for the council of 1874, also, the election of Jones as captain of police.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES—EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

(Note by the Reporter—Part of Captain Jones' testimony was taken down and written out by Judge Spencer, the short-hand writer of the superior court. The remainder of the testimony introduced is taken from the notes of the CONSTITUTION reporter.)

CAPT. T. G. JONES SWORN:

Have lived in Atlanta four years, and was private policeman in 1872 and 1873. I know Mr. J. B. Goodwin. He was candidate for council in First ward.

Question—How did you first know of Mr. Goodwin's candidacy, and what was your conversation with him in relation thereto?

Answer—One day he came to me in the 5th ward, and asked me about giving him the first payment, and how much.

Question—What did you say?

Answer—I can't say that I paid him anything before I was suspended the first time, April 1, 1874. I paid him $50 in the guards saloon in the car shed last fall—one $20 bill, and I had opposed Anderson the year previous; but I was the friend of both. Messrs Haas, Morris, Brotherton and Goodwin were all candidates in the 1st ward for the democratic nomination, of whom Goodwin and Haas were nominated.

Question—State all you know, your conversations, etc., with Goodwin to secure your election as chief

Answer—I went to work with him, as at that time the police were allowed to do almost as they pleased, of whom I was one. We were allowed to talk to people on the street. I electioneered for him and with him, introducing him to many of my people as my friend, and as a rising young man whom I wanted to see elected. He was nominated. Next morning after the nomination, I met him on Mitchell street. He asked me into his room in Mrs. Archer's boarding house. He thanked me for my assistance in his nomination, which he considered equivalent to an election, and asked me what he could do for me. I told him that if I could have been nominated, I should have run for captain. That was the understanding between us, and being that he was not nominated, and my not knowing much of Haas, I didn't know how it would be. He then said I had been his friend and he would do what he could for me. That passed on, and from time to time we had various conversations, and I told several councilmen I was a candidate for lieutenant of police. About that time Mr. Goodwin was a reporter and met me near the corner of Whitehall and Alabama street, and asked me if I could not beat John Johnson for captain of police. I said I did not know; that was a big office to take. He then said he thought he had one friend he wanted to put in for tax collector, James Anderson, and that by making a strong fight he thought he could make me captain of police. I said if he could I would give him a thousand dollars. At that time he did not agree to take it, and said but little about it. In a conversation afterwards, between the nomination and the election of police, we had several conversations, in one of which he agreed to take the thousand dollars.

Question—In the first conversation about this did he refuse the offer you made?

Answer—No, he did not refuse it; he did not say anything. That was after we had turned up Alabama street.

Question—What was he to do for the thousand dollars?

Answer—To elect me captain of police.

Question—In what way?

Answer—He would go to work, and spoke as if a trade could be made of what he could do. He was to influence councilmen for my election. He agreed to accept my offer in his room at Mrs. Archer's, on Mitchell street. I told him I should like to have the place. He said he did not think he would have much trouble electing Anderson tax collector, that he had other friends, and thought by his influence with the council he could secure my election as captain. Mr. Goodwin, after his election, first prompted me to become a candidate for that office. I was then candidate for lieutenant, and he proposed for me to run for chief. We had several conversations after I made the first offer. After we made the agreement I told him my wife would be made good in reference to paying him the thousand dollars. I said I have not the money now, but I will pay you along as the office will pay well. I was elected chief, and entered on discharge of my duty part of the year, when I was suspended.

Question—Did you ever pay him any of this money?

Answer—I did. Can't say how much. Can't recollect where and when—only some of it. I paid $50 in car shed one night, and $50 in his room at Morris' one night. That was in last fall. This last $50 was paid before my re-election last time. I paid $30 one night at Pease's, at the bar. I paid him $10 on Pryor street, and some at other places I can't remember. I paid him $30 in his office.

Question—State how much you have paid him under the contract since you were elected chief.

Answer—I can't swear that I paid him exceeding $900. Can't swear I paid that, but can recollect $160. This was paid as I considered on his contract. Was not able to pay more Spoke to Goodwin about it, and he said he didn't expect me to pay more than half of it anyway.

Question—Was Goodwin ever spoken of for chief himself?

Answer—Yes; about last Christmas, before the election, I had a talk with him about his candidacy, in the yard of the city hall.

Here considerable discussion ensued as to admissibility of testimony, in reference to conversations subsequent to the charge. The objections were overruled, and the testimony admitted.

Question—State what was said in that conversation.

Answer—What led to the conversation was this: As I was coming to the city hall I heard a report that Goodwin was to be chief. I went to his office, and met James Anderson; after stating my business, he informed me Goodwin was at the city hall. I found Goodwin there, and we went into the yard and I asked him if he was a candidate for the office. He said he had thought of being a candidate. I said I was sorry to hear it, as we had always been friends. He said when he elected Morris he did it with a view to himself being elected chief of police. Goodwin said, "Say nothing about it, Tom," and that he would see me again.

Question—Did you have any other talk with him about that matter?

Answer—No; it came out in the papers, and he declined. He then said to me, "You will be elected." Just before the April election I went into Goodwin's office, and I first lieutenant their chief. He said he would do as much for me as if I were his own brother. I told him I thought I had two friends in the commissioners. He said he knew I had Morris, but Mahoney and Dodd wouldn't touch me with a forty foot pole, and if he could secure Clarke, he could get Clarke to elect me, and he would go and see Clarke, and as the city printing was between THE CONSTITUTION and the Herald, his (Goodwin's) vote would take it from the Herald and give it to THE CONSTITUTION, and he would go and tell Clarke so.

Question—What is the value of the city printing?

Answer—About $3,200; and that election would last two years.

Cross-examined by General Gartrell.—I moved to Atlanta in September, 1875. I lived before that in Calhoun, Gordon county, about 19 or 20 years. The first business I was in in Atlanta, I kept a grocery and bar of my own Peters st., afterwards on Broad street. I was in the business when elected policeman in 1872. I think Hammock was mayor that year. I served that and the following year. I was elected captain in the first part of 1874 I was captain all 1874 except 26 days, Captain Anderson was elected to succeed me.

Question—How often were you tried by the commissioners?

Question objected to by Colonel Fry.

General Gartrell said his purpose was to show that Jones was tried for unbecoming conduct several times, employing Goodwin as his counsel, and any money Goodwin may have received were as attorney's fees and not as a bribe.

Objection withdrawn.

Question—How often were you tried and who defended you?

Answer—I don't recollect being tried more than twice *last year*—twice in one year. Goodwin defended me. I took his legal advice. He defended me before the police commissioners and the council. The first trial was in the day at the station house, Grace Dodd presiding. There were not many witnesses. I was tried for keeping away a witness but it was not proved. I was suspended for sixty days. I think the next trial was for a difficulty with Mr. Hill. I have been several times, can't say when or where. All the trials were at the station house. Goodwin always appeared for me. I have not paid him a dollar this year. Anderson was associated with Goodwin in defending me. I frequently consulted him as my legal adviser.

Questions—Were you not tried once this year, 1875?

Answer—Yes: I was chief of police; think it was on the 21st of February before the commissioners, on a charge of abusing a man at the car shed, the result of which I was suspended thirty days; I have not held the office since; in two or three days after I resigned. This trial lasted two or three hours, witnesses being introduced on both sides. Capt. Newman, assisted by Van Epps, represented the city, and Goodwin and Hilliard myself. I regarded Goodwin as my counsel.

Question—State whether or not you ever paid Goodwin a single dollar till after he had represented you in some of these cases.

Answer—Can't recollect whether I did or not; think I was first tried April 1, and can't remember that I paid him anything before that time; think I boarded at Morris' at the time of Goodwin's election, and think he worked at Mrs. Archer's; made my first proposition to him at Mahoney's liquor store; did not think it wrong to offer the bribe if I could secure the place, as I had heard that was the way it was going on, and that Goodwin would *sell to* if I could; he did not propose to vote for me before I offered him the bribe.

Question—How is it that if Goodwin was your friend you thought it necessary to offer him a bribe?

Answer—I don't know whether it was bribing or hiring him. Sometimes I took a drink when on duty, but not frequently; in the first talk, when I spoke of giving a thousand dollars, he said that was a heap of money, and I could afford to give him that.

Question—Did you not say on the direct examination that Goodwin said very little about it?

Answer—I do say that yet, he did not accept it at that time; it was at his room, in Mrs. Archer's, where he accepted it; my pay as policeman was $3 50 and perquisites per day; and in 1873, it was $2 25 and perquisites per day; my salary as chief was $250 a year and perquisites. I deemed it necessary to offer a thousand to get this office for the honor and to make money outside. I did get more than the sala y, collected *perquisites*. (Laughter.)

Question—What amount?

Answer.—I don't know that I am obliged to tell that.

Question—What do you call perquisites?

Answer—$1.75 on each case when it is paid out. Had to keep a horse that year. Had myself and wife to support, as well as to feed my horse.

Question—When and where did you make the first payment, and how much.

Answer—I can't say that I paid him anything before I was suspended the first time, April 1, 1874. I paid him $50 in the guards saloon in the car shed last fall—one $20 bill, and I had opposed Anderson the year previous; but I was the friend of both. Messrs Haas, Morris, Brotherton and Goodwin were all candidates in the 1st ward for the democratic nomination, of whom Goodwin and Haas were nominated.

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Answer—I went to work with him, as at that time the police were allowed to do almost as they pleased, of whom I was one. We were allowed to talk to people on the street. I electioneered for him and with him, introducing him to many of my people as my friend, and as a rising young man whom I wanted to see elected. He was nominated. Next morning after the nomination, I met him on Mitchell street. He asked me into his room in Mrs. Archer's boarding house. He thanked me for my assistance in his nomination, which he considered equivalent to an election, and asked me what he could do for me. I told him that if I could have been nominated, I should have run for captain. That was the understanding between us, and being that he was not nominated, and my not knowing much of Haas, I didn't know how it would be. He then said I had been his friend and he would do what he could for me. That passed on, and from time to time we had various conversations, and I told several councilmen I was a candidate for lieutenant of police. About that time Mr. Goodwin was a reporter and met me near the corner of Whitehall and Alabama street, and asked me if I could not beat John Johnson for captain of police. I said I did not know; that was a big office to take. He then said he thought he had one friend he wanted to put in for tax collector, James Anderson, and that by making a strong fight he thought he could make me captain of police. I said if he could I would give him a thousand dollars. At that time he did not agree to take it, and said but little about it. In a conversation afterwards, between the nomination and the election of police, we had several conversations, in one of which he agreed to take the thousand dollars.

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LIME.

LIME! LIME! LIME!
Shelby, Ala., and Georgia Lime,
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We have special rates of Freight on Lime to points in North and South Carolina. We ship to all points by barrel and car load. We sell low. Orders solicited.
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known him three or four years. Witness remembers the interview on 17th instant at Morris's store; mentions parties present. Witness remembers what was said about the article in the Commonwealth. Morris called him in and asked him about the article. Jones said part was true and part was not true. Said part about Goodwin was not true.

Jones said Goodwin had nothing whatever to do with it. Nothing was said, as witness remembers, about the last election. Witness heard Jones give Morris the list. Jones was not in store when witness arrived. Mr. Blassingame came in with Jones.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness went on his own business to Mr. Morris' store. Was requested to stay by Morris and Goodwin both. They sent Mr. Blassingame after Jones, and came back with him. Mr. Morris opened conversation. He repeated the article in the Commonwealth, and asked Jones if it was true. Mr. Goodwin placed himself against counter, and said, "You say the portion relating to me is untrue?" Jones said yes. Witness considered Jones acquitted. Outside of the store Mr. Blassingame came up to witness and Goodwin and told them to notice that Jones' exhonoration of Goodwin applied to the last election. If Jones so qualified his remark witness did not so understand him. There was much excitement and Jones said a good deal.

RE-DIRECT.

Jones had been rather boisterous, and witness tried to quiet him. Witness left the house. Has known Goodwin four or five years. Hasn't been with him a great deal. As far as witness knows he has the character of being an upright, honest man.

COL. E. Y. CLAKE SWORN.

Question—Did Goodwin ever attempt to influence you to vote for Jones for chief of police by a promise that Goodwin would vote for you as city printer?

Answer—According to the best of my recollection Goodwin never asked me at all to vote for anybody.

Question—Did he ever make you such a proposition as is once read?

Answer—None whatever; nor did he lay the first foundation for it; for he never asked me to vote for any one at all, much less offer any inducement.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Jones' name was not proposed by any member of the board for election as chief before the last two or three men were elected I mentioned his name for a private, but not for a lieutenant. Several prominent citizens saw me in behalf of Jones, and I felt a sympathy for him and pushed him on a little man, and his temper had caused his fall, and I thought if he was willing to commence at the foot of the ladder, and try to work his way up to the top again, I was willing to help him and thus give him a chance to redeem himself. During the meeting of the board I thus spoke of Jones for patrolman, as I had understood he might accept a clerk, but my proposition was called down in such an indignant protest, apparently, from the whole board, I dropped the matter at once. Some one said perhaps he would not accept the stick. I don't know that I spoke to any one men- tioning Jones's name to me, but as perhaps some 500 or 600 spoke to me about policeman's place he might have done so, though I have no recollection of it, and do not think he did.

COLONEL B. F. SAWYER SWORN.

I am editor of Commonwealth, remembers the Jones article. I identify this as the article published in my paper that evening.

The defence next offered the Commonwealth's article in evidence. The prosecution objected to it as irrelevant.

COL. R. A. ALSTON SWORN.

Witness is an editor and proprietor of Atlanta Herald, knows Jones and Goodwin. Had business regulations with Mr. Goodwin for eighteen months. His character has always been very high. Witness read article. Interview with Capt. Jones at the Herald office. This was the first time he ever saw Jones. Jones made his statement to Mr. W. S. Grady. Witness told Grady to be very careful. Where witness read article.) This article is not exactly in Jone's language. Jones came in; heard Mr. Morris ask him if these statements were true. Jones said the part concerning Mr. Goodwin was false. Witness gave a certificate to Mr. Goodwin. Wrote it himself. Mr. Goodwin requested witness to write it. Goodwin had a room at Morris' house, and took his meals there.

Mr. Morris asked Capt. Jones in the store, Jones said part was false. The statements were part not. Heard Jones tell Morris he was a liar. Capt. Castleberry was present at this time. There were some hot words passed between the parties.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Mr. Morris and Jones walked down to the back part of the store house. Witness was standing behind counter in front of the store. They walked off four or five steps. Witness did not hear Goodwin ask Jones any question. Witness wrote card in Goodwin's room. Goodwin asked witness up there right after supper. Goodwin showed witness a certificate from Capt. Castleberry. Witness told him he could not give him one like that. Witness sat down and wrote a certificate himself. Witness saw Capt. Jones the next day. Witness told Jones he had not heard the whole certificate, and witness does not remember telling Jones that they had been boarding him all day for a certificate, which he would not sign for $50. Witness and Jones were there together about five minutes. Witness was in Goodwin's room about ten minutes. Witness signed his name to it and left on the table. Witness has not studied grammar a great deal, but thinks he knew what he was doing. Mr. Goodwin did not dictate the words. Witness wrote every word of it.

RE-DIRECT.

I wrote it myself. Mr. Jones said part referring to Goodwin was a lie. This certificate is true. Mr. Goodwin never tried to influence witness to sign any certificate he didn't want to sign. Neither did Mr. Morris. Witness never told Jones that this article was written by anybody except himself. I heard that Capt. Jones had said I ought not to have written the card. Jones and witness had their conversation in the footer house. Two nights afterwards witness met Capt. Jones and Camp. They came together to Morris' store, where Camp left them. Jones remarked he wanted to see me. Told me I must be very careful what I was doing. Said I was hunting him up. Witness denied it.

LIEUTENANT ROMAN, SWORN.

Witness has lived in Atlanta since '56. Has known Jones four years. Known Goodwin since he came to Atlanta. Remembers a conversation Jones had at the guard-house. Jones said he had promised Goodwin $1,000 and paid him $400. That he had promised Morris $500 and paid him $200. Witness also talked with Jones at the station-house about Goodwin's candidacy for chief of police; Jones said he would rather see Goodwin get it than any one else.

POLICE CAPT. JOHN SMITH, SWORN.

Knows Jones and Goodwin; was present at the conversation at the station house; Jones said he had promised Goodwin $1,000 and paid him $400, had promised John Morris $500 and paid him $200.

CAPT. WHIT ANDERSON, SWORN.

Was present at the interview in his store on the evening of the 16th. Mr. Castleberry was there and told witness of the article in the Commonwealth. When Jones came in witness asked him if it was true he had been making these remarks about Goodwin and himself. Capt. Jones said the part as published about Goodwin was a lie; mentions the parties present.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness has known Goodwin five or six years. Has been boarding at witness' house since May or June. Witness has known Jones several years; witness voted for him in the January election; witness voted for Jones' acquittal when he was tried for the difficulty with Hill; on Jones' last trial witness voted to suspend him; Goodwin had been in witness' store only a few minutes before Jones was sent for; witness and Goodwin conversed a few minutes about the publication. I first asked Jones if it was true he had made these remarks; witness asked Jones if the article in the Commonwealth was true; Jones said a portion of the article was true and a portion was not. Mr. Goodwin said to Jones; "I understand you then that so far as I am concerned it is not true." Jones said: "Yes." Mr. Goodwin wrote the card directed to himself and I signed it; witness was writing and Mr. Goodwin was writing; witness does not know who wrote Mr. Gray's certificate; Mr. Gray stays in my store; witness is not positive about writing his own card, but signed it himself; witness did speak to Mr. Blassingame about his certificate, but he did not get it; he was not in the store during the whole time.

Witness does not remember who card Mr. Goodwin wrote

RE-DIRECT

The statements in the Commonwealth are false. Those in my hand are tru .

MR. ZACK W. GRAY SWORN

Lives with Mr. Morris. Is selling goods for him. Remember part of the conversation in Morris' store; was present when Capt. Jones came in; heard Mr. Morris ask him if these statements were true. Jones said the part concerning Mr. Goodwin was lie. Witness gave a certificate to Mr. Goodwin. Wrote it himself. Mr. Goodwin requested witness to write it. Goodwin had a room at Morris' house, and took his meals there.

Mr. Morris asked Capt. Jones in the store, Jones said part was false. The statements were part not. Heard Jones tell Morris he was a liar. Capt. Castleberry was present at this time. There were some hot words passed between the parties.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness—I said in regard to the last election it was not true. I qualified the election then and there. I swear that positively. Goodwin was present, Castleberry, Morris, Grady and Blassingame.

This question was asked repeatedly and in various forms, to which the witness answered that he referred to the last election, and said: "I deny using the language as you read it to me, unless I was drunk. I had two or three drinks but was not drunk, and knew then, and know now, what I was taking about. Was not drunk in Alston's office. I am considered excitable and impulsive at times. I talk a good deal, but barely ever say what is not right. Remember a conversation at the station house at which were present Monaghan, Whit Anderson; Bomar and Will Jones. Did not say that Morris part of the money agreed. Deny saying that I paid Morris $300 out of $500. Don't deny saying that I paid Morris $300, might have said it, but did not say it was in regard to the last trade. There was a case against me in the recorder's court and I was mad.

He said he first determined to tell it when Goodwin's partner got his place; not mad at Anderson, but because he couldn't get anything above a stick.

The examination lasted till adjournment at dinner time, when the prosecution closed.

Afternoon Session.

Captain W. T. Newman, of the prosecution, as soon as court met, announced that they would close. They had one or two other witnesses they thought of introducing, but would not do so, at least for the present.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE—MR. Z. T. SMITH, SWORN.

Witness has recently been a police commissioner. Does not hold any office now. Knows T. G. Jones. Recollects a conversation with him on Alabama street. Does not remember telling Jones he would be re-elected. Witness did ask Jones to resign. Did not tell him his chances would be good for re-election.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness is outside; he did not tell Jones he could be re-elected. Jones said nothing about getting a position hereafter. I told him that I did not know how that would be; his chances might be as good as any other man's. I told Jones the public feeling against him was very strong. Witness went to see Jones for the purpose of having an interview with him.

MR. T. CASTLEBERRY, SWORN.

Witness is a merchant, and has been in business in Atlanta since 1870. Has business relations with Monaghan's and Bomar's establishments.

POLICEMAN SIMPSON, SWORN.

Witness had a conversation with Jones about Goodwin's candidacy for chief of police; Jones said he would not get out of the way for any man in the world, but would for Goodwin; he was not opposed to Goodwin's candidacy.

MR. KELLY, SWORN.

Was a member of council when Jones was elected; Goodwin did not try to influence witness' vote.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Witness does not remember whether he voted for or against Jones.

W. D. ELLIS, SWORN.

Goodwin never tried to persuade witness to vote for Jones; witness supported John L. Johnson.

CAPTAIN LANGSTON, SWORN.

Witness talked with Goodwin about the merits of the different candidates; Goodwin never tried to influence his vote.

ROBERT YOUNG, SWORN.

Testifies to same facts as the above.

COUNCILMAN S. FLYNN, SWORN.

Goodwin never asked me to vote for Jones. I stuck to Murphy the whole way through.

COUNCILMAN HAAS SWORN.

Goodwin did not try to influence witness to vote for Jones. I remember he urged Homar upon me for marshal stronger than he did Jones.

G. T. DODD SWORN.

Does not remember how many times Jones was tried before the police commissioners. I heard many complaints against him, but think he was tried only three times. Mr. Goodwin appeared for him every time. Has known Goodwin three years. I have always regarded his character good.

J. T. PENDLETON SWORN.

Have known J. B. Goodwin three or four years His general character is good. Remember conversation with Jones about Goodwin's candidacy for chief of police. Jones asked me to use my influence to get Goodwin not to run. Perhaps he was afraid he could not beat Goodwin.

Court then adjourned until half past nine o'clock this morning.

State Baptist Sunday Schools.

(Concluded from yesterday.)

The exercises were opened in the afternoon by singing, "Safe in the arms of Jesus."

Prayer by Rev. J. H. Cawood.

The audience then sang,

"There is a fountain filled with blood."

REPORTS FROM SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Rev. G. A. Nunnally stated that in his Association some of the churches divided their forces, having four in the first neighborhood school-meeting in the afternoon. On the fourth Sunday they meet in the church in a kind of re-union, having from 125 to 175 children present. The cause was prospering.

Rev. J. H. Cawood, Rev. C. W. Campbell, Rev. S. A. Goodwin, Rev. J. S. Robertson, S. A. Burney, and Rev. H. W. Hoggard, made encouraging reports of the Sunday schools in their sections.

Rev. L. B. Fish sung, "I will sing for Jesus."

"THE MODEL SUPERINTENDENT."

Rev. A. P. Abelle being prevented from attending, Rev. S. A. Goodwin was requested to address the convention on the subject of "The model superintendent."

The model superintendent is—

1. A converted man—a man of deep spirituality, with a heart burning with the desire for the salvation of the children.
2. A sympathetic man, who can enter into the hopes and desires of children, and sympathize with their fears and frailties.
3. Apt to teach.
4. A good discerner of character.

The audience then sang "Hold On."

THE MODEL TEACHER.

Rev. J. G. McCall being detained at home, Rev. C. W. Campbell was called on to address the convention on the "model teacher." The model teacher was:

1. Earnest.
2. Prayerful
3. Filled with a knowledge of the truth.
4. Apt to teach.
5. Positive in his character.

These points were enforced by the speaker in a plain and sensible style.

Rev. T. H. Stout said that while "ugliness was a sin," no man need be ugly; while superintendents may not feel qualified, they must know that they are responsible for bringing themselves up to the mark.

Rev. G. A. Nunnally added another qualification for a superintendent.

A keen sense of propriety. He should know how long to talk, how long to pray, and how long to sing. For many schools are talked and prayed and sung to death.

HOW TO TEACH.

Rev. Mr. Fish said that teachers and superintendents must be students. They must be thinkers. They should be free from selfishness. They should be earnest. They should be mild and gentle in their manners. The great need of the present time is, teachers who will study the Bible. A teacher should not use tobacco or visit saloons. The superintendent should be a liberal man. There are three Gs necessary to a Sunday school: Grace, Grit and Greenbacks.

Rev. W. Woodsmall said superintendents and teachers must be *red-hot*. All understand that term.

THE STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Hon. John H. James offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting send five correspondents to the State Sunday School Convention meeting at Union Point, May 21st.

By request, the President of the State Sunday School Convention addressed the convention in regard to the aims and objects of the convention.

Rev. Mr. Fish sang a solo "Lights along the Shore."

THE QUESTION BOX.

One of the marked and most interesting features of the meeting was the question box. Slips of paper were furnished the audience, who wrote out whatever questions deemed pertinent. These were gathered up and handed to the chairman who read the question and called on some member of the convention to answer. This branch I defer until another letter.

The afternoon exercises was closed by the singing of a solo by Rev. Mr. Fish, "Hold the Fort."

The night session was opened by the audience singing "Sweet hour of prayer." Rev. L

"THE FIRST BLOOD."

No, not by Concord bridge, we trow,
The first blood wet the ground;
Nor dyed the sod of Lexington,
From Blanchard's gaping wound.

'Twas early, ere the misty east
With tints of daybreak glow'd,
That Paul Revere's high-mettled steed,
Came thundering down the road.

Sam Adams woke and breathed a prayer—
"In God I put my trust,"
And to his brave companion said,
"John Hancock, rise and dust."

Then Hancock up and grabbed his clothes
And through the darkness fled
But stumbling, fell and struck his nose,
And thus the blood was shed.

BREVITIES.

—A Boston prophet estimates that the band-boxes for the bonnet of the future will be six feet high.

—The spelling mania is raging. Parties of four in the cars turn two seats facing each other and spell.

—It was Pitcairn's hoss-pistol, after all, that was heard around the world. And Pitcairn hadn't any idea it would be either.

—The popular authoress, Marian Harland, has a second cookery book in Scribner's press, to be entitled "Breakfast, Lunch and Supper." It will ignore the tocsin of the soul—the dinner bell.

—At the trial of the Gluk war of Barado a man testified that he was a punkawallah. In all the hard names called in Brooklyn no one has equalled this. Neither Beecher nor Tilton has called the other a punkawallah.

—The doctor referred to in the following lines is of course a reverend doctor:

I cannot praise the doctor's eyes,
I never saw his glance divine;
He always shuts them when he prays,
And when he preaches he shuts mine.

—The late Henry W. Dutton, of the Boston Transcript, had been identified with the art of printing longer than any man in Boston. He was foreman of a printing office in Boston in which James Gordon Bennett was copy-holder.

—A half century ago an old gentleman in Southern Massachusetts caused every shingle with which he covered his roof to be first dipped in boiling whale oil. The other day his grandchildren replaced the shingles on the old mansion for the first time, and found many of them in a perfect state of preservation.

—The Milwaukee News describes the night dress Theodore Tilton wore as buttoning up behind with a row of horn buttons, but this we understand to be a mistake. The garment in question was made after a pattern sent Theodore by Mrs. Swisshelm, and closed on the left side with plain monogram buttons alternated with hooks-and-eyes.

—Professor Taylor, of the agricultural bureau, advises the western farmers to get rid of the grasshoppers by eating them. They are largely consumed in the east, and the Indians of our plains find them excellent eating. General Sherman has tried them, and says they are by no means to be despised. There is a scripture precedent for putting the pests to this use. John the Baptist lived on them, with the addition of a little honey.

—There seems to have been a predecessor to the Pomeroy fiend in Boston. Drake, the historian of that city, says that there was there in 1725 a boy with all the traits of Jesse Pomeroy, who enticed three little children into by-places and tortured them. The penalty inflicted on him was thirty-nine lashes at the cart's tail, twelve at the gallows, thirteen at two others, and hard labor in the Bridewell for six months.

—In case the Beecher jury should want to know how to get at the sum of damages due to Tilton they may find a hint in the plan adopted by the jury in the recent case in Scotland, in which a verdict was given against the London Athenæum. Eleven of the jury favored damages, but could not agree on the sum, so they each one wrote down privately his own idea of the sum. They added all these sums together, divided by eleven and gave the result as the amount of damages.

—The fountain which Lotta will give to San Francisco is now being cast in Philadelphia. It is to be of iron, eleven feet in width at the base, and sixteen feet in height, with a bronze lamp six feet high surmounting it. The lamp is to be lighted by electricity. On the base of the fountain will be placed three finely executed bronze medallions, representing "Commerce," "Agriculture" and "Mining." A fourth will bear the following inscription: 'Presented to the city of San Francisco by Lotta, 1875.

—Gen. Spinner, who retires as United States Treasurer on the 30th of June next, will pass his summers at "Hickory Grove," his home on the Mohawk, in New York, and will spend the winters with his daughters in Florida. In going to and returning from Florida he will stop several days in Washington. "This is about the way I have dreamed out how I shall spend the remainder of my life," said the general. On being asked if he would go into any business he replied, "O, no; I am too old. I shall step back and give the boys a chance.

—The Ithaca Journal says "Prof. Wilder returned last week from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., where he was delivering a course of lectures. He brought with him a whale, which belongs to the Agassiz Museum, to show to his students. We presume any one can see this specimen "monster of the deep" by applying to the professor. It is about two inches long, and is kept in a small vial. The fact is, it is a fœtal whale, and is considered a greater prize than if it was as large as the steamer Wilcox. Prof. Wilder says it is probably the smallest specimen of a whale in any museum in the world."

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 23—Cotton steady; sales 1,180 bales; uplands 16⅝; Orleans 16⅝.

Futures opened inactive: May 16 3-16@16 3-16; June 16⅝@16 7-16; July 16 11-16.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy at $22 10. Lard heavy; steam 16. Turpentine heavy at 37½. Rosin quiet at $2 07½@$2 12½ for strained. Freights heavy.

Stocks active. Money 3. Gold 15⅛. Exchange—long $4 88; short $4 91. Governments dull. State bonds quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 23, noon.—Cotton easier but not quotably lower; middling uplands 7⅝@8; middling Orleans 8⅛; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales for the week 57,000 bales, of which 14,000 were for export and speculation; stock 588,000, including 517,000 American; receipts for the week 75,000 bales, including 34,000 American; actual export 9,000; afloat 443,000 bales including 303,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, April 23, 2:30 P. M.—Cotton sales to-day include 5,400 bales American; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings delivered in April or May 7⅝; sales on a basis of middling Orleans nothing below low middlings delivered in May or June 8 1-16.

LONDON, April 23, noon—Erie 26¾@27.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Arrived—California. Arrived out—Lizzie Moses, Ariel, Gotenburg, Vicksburg, Marietta.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]
CONSTITUTION OFFICE, }
Atlanta, Ga., April 23, 1875. }

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying.....$1 12 Selling.....$1 14
SILVER—
Buying.....$1 04 Selling.....$1 08
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par Selling.....¼ prem
BONDS—
Georgia 6s.....80@82 Aug'sta City 8s 81@83
Georgia 7s.....90@92 Georgia R. R. .90@92
Atlanta Water 7s 75 A. & W.P. R. R 91@92
Atlanta City 7s 70@73 Savannah City..82@..
Atlanta City 8s 81@83
STOCKS—
Ga. R. R.....78@82 A. & W. P. R. R. 65@70
C. R. R. ....56@60

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—7½c gross, per car load.
Beef cattle—3@5c.
Dried Fruit—Peaches unpeeled 3@5c; peaches unpeeled is 6@7; peaches peeled 10@14c; apples peeled 6@7c.
Butter—country 15@25; Tennessee 25@30.
Beeswax—20@27c.
Eggs—8@9c.
Feathers—50@60.
Eggs—15c.
Poultry—grown chickens 27½@30; geese, 50c by the coop; ducks 25@30.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—white $1 05.
Meal—$1 05.
Oats—60@65.
Hard wheat—$1 10 per bbl.
Wheat—white $1 43@$1 45, amber $1 40@$1 45; red $1 30@$1 35.
Oats—75.
Clay Peas—$1 75.
Cow Peas—$1 60.
Timothy $1 50@$1 60; clover $1 40; Tennessee $1 25@$1 35.
Flour—Family $8 00@$8 25; extra family $7 50@$7 75; family $7 00@$7 25; extra $6 75@$7 00; superfine $5 75@6.
Bacon—new s. c. hams 15; clear rib sides 13¾; clear sides 14; shoulders 10½.
Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 13½; long clear sides none; clear sides 13¾; shoulders 9½; hams 13½.
Lard—tierces 16¼@17; kegs and cans 18; buckets 18.
Hams—sugar-cured 15@15½.
Rope—Manawakee 25@27.
Ties—@7½.
Spices—pepper 23; ginger 18; alspice 20 nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.
Salt—Virginia $2 00; Liverpool $1 75.
Mackerel—No. 1 ½ bbls $7 50; kits $1 75. No. 2 half bbls $6 50; kits $1 50. No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 50; ½ bbls, $5 50; kits $1 20.
Vinegar—20@40.
Sugar—A 11½; extra C 10; white extra C 11½; yellow C 10@10½; Demerara 10¼@11; yellows, N. O. fair to choice 8¼@9.
Coffee—Rio 22@24; Laguira none; Java 28.
Molasses—Black strap 45.
Syrups—New York 50@75; New Orleans 75@80.
Soap—poor man's $3 50; laundry $3 50 English crown $3 75.
Potatoes—Early rose $5 00; Goodrich $5 peerless $5 00.
Starch—6¾.
Rice—head 8¼; tierces 8¼.
Soda—kegs 6¾; assorted papers 7¾.
Crackers—C soda 4@4½; A soda 5¼@7; butter 5@7; pic-nic 8@7; oyster 6@; milk 9¼@13; wine 10@13; Boston butter 10@12; sugar 8¼@10; C cream 8¼@10; lemon cream 9¼@11; hand-made sugar jumbles 13@16; hand-made lemon cakes 14@16; hand-made tea-cakes 15@20; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10@13; spice cakes 10@12; ginger snaps 9@12; ginger bread 8@9.
Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50@3 75; fancy 18@25.
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster, per dozen $1@1 10; 2 lb. oysters, per dozen, $2 25@2 50; sardines, per case, $17@17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 75@2 00; peaches, per dozen, $2 50@2 75; pineapples $2 50@3 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25@2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3@3 25; eagle brand milk 1 lb $3@3 25.
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75@2; qts per case $3@3 25; half gals $4 50@5; gals, half doz $3 25@3 50; half bbls. $6 50@8; English pickles, pts $4 25@5; Colman's mustard per doz $3@3 25; French mustard per doz, $2@2 25; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5@5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25@1 50; qts $2 25@2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25@1 50; green $1 50@1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25@2 50; vanilla $2 75@3; assorted $2 25@3 50.
Sardines—qrs $17@17 50.
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per bbl